THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, publishes by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 18 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $6 00, postage prepaid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1877. NO. 113

The Daily and Weekly Commercial are issued

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Bills Considered and Passed--The Joint Committee of Nine.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 19, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock A. M.

A communication from the Secretary of Internal Affairs was read asking that five hundred additional copies of his report be printed.

The following bills were reported from the committees favorably:

Providing for the purchase of six copies of Purdon's Digest for the Senate and twelve for the House.

Regulating the publication of legal notices.

For securing the life and health of persons employed in bituminous coal mines.

Regulating the working and mining of bituminous coal.

Supplement to an act relating to the election of trustees of normal schools.

Mr. Newmyer introduced a bill requiring prothonotaries to keep separate dockets in certain cases.

Passed finally, the act regulating proceedings on mortgages upon lands in two or more counties.

Adjourned till Tuesday evening at eight P. M.

HOUSE.

The House met at ten A. M., Mr Jackson, of Mercer, in the chair.

The following bills were reported from committees favorably:

Authorizing the division and formation of new boroughs.

To secure the health and safety of persons employed in bituminous coal mines.

Granting the consent of the State to the construction of lands by the United States for the Ohio river improvement.

The following new bills were introduced:

By Mr. Means, relating to certain military claims on file in the Auditor General's office.

By Mr. Hitchcock, to prevent the giving out of tickets for electioneering, etc., within one hundred feet of polling places on election day.

By Mr. Ettis, providing for the organization and regulation of mutual fire insurance companies.

By Mr. Osborne, providing for a commission to select two persons deceased once eminent citizens of the State for statues at Washington.

By Mr. Kline, regulating the rate of interest.

The bill relieving suburban city property from taxation for municipal purposes is being held in committee and cannot pass the House.

Mr. Long called up the Democratic resolutions offered Monday night on the Presidential question and pressed them to vote in order to get all political questions settled and out of the way so that the time of the House could be given wholly to legitimate business. On motion, after discussion, further consideration of the resolutions was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Morgan, of Lawrence, made a strong speech on the same question, deprecating any further discussion.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

The Joint Committee of Nine.

The following is the Republican joint committee of nine, with power to act, to whom will be referred the question of arming the State militia and placing the same on a war footing: Senators Newmyer, Stern, Butterfield, Cooper, and Representatives, of Allegheny, Morgan, of Lawrence, Huhn, Gehr and Speaker Myer.

THE GREAT BREAK UP.

The Ice in the Lower Ohio—Wrecks Passing Ironton and Cincinnati—Damage at Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO, January 19, 1877.

The river fell one foot since last evening and is stationary to-night. It was full of floating ice all day, but was thinning out at six P. M. There were counted seventy coalboats, barges, etc., from daylight until dark passing down. The old steamboat hull of the McDonald, two ...lon barges, O. & Co. No. 25, C. & W. No. 8, towboat Neel from Middleport, and four barges, owned George Lyle No. 4, J. Turner & Co. No. 22, Clark No. 63, and ...mes Kelly No. 57 are here. They are very little damaged. All the others that passed are damaged badly. Two that passed down had the sides knocked off. If it had not ...roof on. Those three proved not to be damaged. The Virgie Lee went down this morning at eight A. M.

BREAK-UP AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19.—The ...e in river broke up last night, doing great damage. The sharp-running ice cut down and sunk two or three schooners, several ...ngboats and a number of canoes laden and unladen. The heavily massing ice in shore ...fted two schooners out of the river and landed them high and dry on the bank, over others from their moorings and forced them upon the flats, and crushed and wrecked the Georgetown college boat house and adjoining houses of boat citizens. All the wharves were more ...less damaged, having the planking ...pped off and spiles broken.

AN ESCAPE AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, January 19.—The ice is still very heavy in the Ohio river, but covers only ...o-thirds of the surface of the river. ...ree men who had drifted from Golconda ...n an open flat jumped ashore here this ...orning as the flat touched the wharfboat.

GORGE IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, January 19.—The river is full ...ice. Two or three wrecks and a lot of ...rift passed here this morning. It is supposed that the gorge at Fort Pillow is ...oken. No arrivals from above. The ...ver is rising rapidly.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Indications for To-Day.—In the Ohio valley, falling barometer, southeast to ...uthwest winds, warmer, cloudy and ...iny weather, followed by rising barometer, and winds gradually shifting to colder ...rthwesterly. In the Lower Lake region ...d Middle States, falling and low barometer, increasing southeast to southwest ...inds, stormy and rainy weather, followed ...y rising barometer, and winds shifting to ...lder northwesterly. The Upper Ohio ...ver will continue falling and the Lower ...io commence falling.

The steamships Batavia, from Liverpool, ...d France, from Havre, have arrived at ...w York.

The Murdock testimonial entertainment ...the Boston Theatre yesterday afternoon, ...ought in net receipts of $5,400.

A large excursion party is in New Or...ans from Cairo, Evansville, Memphis, ...lly Springs and other points. Some of ...e party go to Galveston.

The Brooklyn Theater will be rebuilt at ...st of $80,000. The new theater will ...ld 1,200 persons, and be provided with a ...n proof drop curtain, and be constructed ...th especial reference to facilities of ...ess.

Since the first of January a hundred and ...enteen new cases of small-pox have ...en reported to the Board of Health of ...alth, including one case from the State ...use, and several cases among the troops ...the Custom House.

In the Supreme Court of Dakota Territo...yesterday, the judgment of the United ...tes District Court, in the case against ...k McCall for the murder of Wild Bill, ...s affirmed, and McCall will have to be ...ecuted on the first day of March.

At a local election in De Lisle village, ...ar Montreal, Thursday, some forty men ...gaged in a brutal free fight. The town ...ll was completely sacked, and the police ...booth wrecked. The French Canadians ...uld not allow the English to vote.

Judge Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, has ...versed the opinion of the Circuit Court ...the matter of the distribution of the bal...ce in the hands of the Centennial Board ...Finance. The decision is adverse to the ...im of the United States Government.

At the session of the Dominion Board of ...de at Ottawa, yesterday, a resolution ...s passed urging the Government to take ...asures for assimilating the fishery laws ...the Dominion with those of the United ...tes bordering on the inland lakes and ...ers.

A petition, signed by prominent citizens ...d business men of Louisville generally, ...espective of party, including General S. ...Buckner and ex-Secretary Bristow, will ...sent to Washington, indorsing the joint ...mittee's plan of settlement in the elec...al count.

The Ottawa, Canada, *Free Press* says that ...formation has been received at the capital ...at five hundred families of Sioux, re...tly engaged in hostilities with the ...ited States Government, crossed the ...thwest border and encamped near ...od Mountain, peaceably disposed.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1877.

SENATE.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, presented the resolutions recently adopted by the Pennsylvania Legislature, declaring that the will of the people in the election of a President and Vice President can only be declared in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, and denouncing any threats of violence or attempt to cast out the electoral vote of any State by either House of Congress; and further that the certificates of the electors from the various States are the Constitutional evidence of the votes cast for President and Vice President, and must be counted. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

The House bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, was taken up. Several amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to and the bill was passed without discussion.

A motion was made by Mr. Whyte that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. Edmunds opposed the motion and said if the bill reported by the select committee in regard to the count of the electoral vote was to become a law the first act to be done under it must be done a week from Tuesday next; so the bill should be taken up to-morrow, that by next Tuesday the Senate might destroy it by many blows or pass it, and not smother or postpone it.

Mr. Stevenson said a great deal could be done by a private conference, and he thought that if the Senate should adjourn over to-morrow, much could be gained by conference. He agreed with the Senator from Vermont, however, that it was important to pass the bill as soon as possible.

Mr. Edmunds insisted upon calling the bill up to-morrow, and said that conference could be held in the morning and evening. The bill was of great importance. It would cause discussion, and ought to cause it.

Mr. Whyte withdrew his motion to adjourn over, and the consideration of the resolutions, recently introduced by Mr. Wallace, in regard to the count of the electoral vote, was resumed.

Mr. Bogy, who had the floor when the Senate adjourned yesterday, continued his remarks in regard to the condition of affairs in Louisiana. In the course of the debate following, Mr. Bogy said that the character of Packard in Louisiana was that of an infamous robber. [Great applause in the gallery on the right of the Chair.]

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to clear the galleries on the right of the Chamber. The order was executed immediately.

Mr. Sherman argued that the *ex parte* testimony presented by the Senator from Missouri did not show that violence did not exist. The Senator [Mr. Bogy] had spoken against Packard that which was not right. Packard was a man of character and standing. When a Governor of a State as infamous, he abused his privilege as a Senator.

Mr. Bogy—I do not admit that he is a Governor.

Mr. Sherman, resuming, referred to the Kansas troubles in 1856, and said that blood shed in Kansas gave rise to a Republican State now able to defend herself, and he hoped that the blood of the negroes shed in the South would enable that race to defend itself. The Democrats wanted to make a returning board out of the Senate and House of Representatives to trample down the rights of the people of Louisiana and give effect to the violence and tumult which prevailed in that State during the canvass.

Mr. Bogy said that he was not aware that he was abusing his privilege as a Senator by calling Packard infamous. Any man who by force and fraud attempted to impose himself upon the people of a State as their Governor was infamous.

Mr. Morton said he regretted to hear the Senator from Missouri speak as he did about Governor Packard. He [Morton] was not under any personal or political obligations to Governor Packard, but he was somewhat familiar with Louisiana affairs and he had never heard him spoken of as a man of bad character either as a politician, in society, or in business. Among the jobs heard of in Louisiana during the past five years, Packard was never mentioned as interested in any.

Pending discussion, Mr. Windom, from the Conference Committee on the bill making an appropriation to supply certain deficiencies in the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, made a report which was agreed to. The report as agreed upon appropriates $40,000 for the transportation of Government notes, bonds, &c., $24,000 for the investigating committees of the House of Representatives and $25,000 for the investigations now being conducted by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Hunton, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution discharging William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Adopted without a division.

J. Madison Wells and Thomas C. Anderson were brought before the bar of the House to answer for contempt in the privileges of the House. Having answered to the question propounded by the Speaker, that they would prefer to postpone their further answer until the remaining members of the Louisiana Returning Board shall arrive in Washington, the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ellis offered a resolution calling on the President for information regarding the rival governments in Louisiana. Referred.

Mr. Reilly, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Military Affairs, endeavored to report a resolution directing the committee to inquire what removals of arms are being made from one section of the country to another, what changes are made in the location of troops, the number of troops stationed at Washington, the object of collecting them there, and by what order it has been done, but the point of order being made that the resolution was not in order on Friday, it was withdrawn.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Milliken, of Kentucky, in the chair, on the private calendar.

When the committee rose, Mr. Foster submitted the report of the Conference Committee on the bill to supply the deficiency in the contingent fund of the House, which was agreed to.

Mr. Holman, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday next. The House adjourned till to-morrow.

FIRE RECORD.

The fur and straw hat factory of William Heath, Hall street and Park avenue, Brooklyn, was burned last night. The damage to the stock, machinery, building and adjoining residences is estimated at $100,000, partially insured.

The German Protestant Orphan Asylum, ten miles from St. Louis, was burned Thursday night. All the children were safely taken from the building, except Emmage Lang, six years old, who perished in the flames. The loss is not ascertained; insurance $8,000.

About one o'clock yesterday morning the town of Prescott, Ark., was visited by a disastrous fire. The property destroyed consisted of a row of wooden buildings occupied by business firms. The loss will probably amount to $17,000, with but little insurance. A defective flue is supposed to have caused the fire.

Libel Suits Against the New York Times.

NEW YORK, January 19.—William F. Smith, Joel B. Erhart, Dewitt C. Wheeler and Sidney P. Nichols, Police Commissioners of this city, served to-day on the publisher of the New York *Times* their complaints in suits for an alleged libelous publication on the 14th inst., in which statements were made reflecting on the manner in which the work of cleaning the streets of snow had been neglected. Each Commissioner estimates the damage to him to be $10,000, for which suit is brought.

The Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, January 19.—In the House to-day bills were passed to allow railroad and express companies to charge for storage on unmarked packages, to punish the obtaining of signatures to commercial paper by false pretenses the same as forgery, and a resolution was adopted calling on the Railroad Commissioners to inquire and report what railroads in the State, if any, are running cars without being properly equipped with bridges and guards between the cars, as required by law.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

John E. Hamilton has been nominated United States Attorney for Kentucky, and Alonzo B. Cornell Naval Officer at New York.

Colonel John A. Norris, Pension Agent at Columbus, Ohio, died last evening after several weeks illness. Colonel Norris was formerly School Commissioner of Ohio.

The resignation of W. J. Murtagh as a member of the Police Board of the District of Columbia, has been accepted by the President, and Ira G. Kimball appointed in his place.

Frederick May recently refused to say anything about the late duel, on the ground that it was his own private business. He would not deny or affirm any reports about his having displayed cowardice on that occasion.

SECOND EDITION.

The National Capital.

JOINT PLAN OF SETTLEMENT.

Points of Difference Arising.

The Telegraph Officials Released--To Whom Shall the Dispatches be Delivered?

The Democratic National Convention Still Among the Possibilities.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1877.

Considering the Joint Committee's Bill in Caucus—Opposition Developing.

A Republican Senatorial caucus is called for to-morrow morning to consider the bill for the settlement of the differences on the Presidential question. Among the Republicans there is a wide diversity of opinion on that subject and it is hoped by a preliminary caucus consideration to effect greater harmony in the party in the support of the bill, or to ascertain what amount of opposition it will receive. A more careful consideration of the bill has caused some, who favored it last night, either to change their views entirely as regards its better features, or to withhold an opinion till some explanation of its provisions by those who framed it is given.

An Uncertain Democratic Programme.

The Democratic Executive Committee decided to issue a call for a meeting of the National Committee in this city on February 2d, contingent, however, upon some legislative action looking to a settlement of the Presidential complications. If the pending bill passes, the call will be revoked. Otherwise it is to remain in force. What the action of the committee will be in the event of no legislation, cannot be authoritatively stated, though it is the opinion of the members of the Executive Committee that a national convention will be called to meet here, a few days before the count of the electoral vote as now fixed by law.

More Trouble About Those Telegrams.

The Senate and House committees which have had the surrender of the Western Union telegrams under consideration are in conflict as to which shall receive them. It was suggested that the Democratic telegrams go to the House and the Republican telegrams to the Senate committees. This, however, does not meet with approval on either side. The members of the Executive Committee of the company stated to-day that the telegrams would number about three thousand and it will require some days to collect them.

Will the President Approve the Measure?

With regard to the bill for the settlement of the Presidential controversy, though at first announcement it was accepted as a peaceful solution of the question, upon a more careful perusal of its provisions, many points of difference are found which threaten serious if not fatal opposition from both sides. Although the President has always been desirous of some settlement of the question consistent with the provisions of the Constitution and statutes, it was inferred from some observations made on the subject to-day that the measure, if it should pass, would be subjected to a very thorough scrutiny before Executive action would be taken upon it. Should the measure receive a very positive support from both the Senate and House, the President will very probably feel it his duty to defer to their judgment, but otherwise it may not receive his approvation the ground that it presents some doubtful questions of constitutionality. This, however, will be a subject of careful consideration by the Cabinet at the proper time which deliberations will doubtless be somewhat influenced by the tone and spirit of the discussion in Congress.

A Republican Senator.

VICE PRESIDENT FERRY maintains a resolute silence upon the subject of the measure, but taken as a subject of legislation, he thinks it unsafe and contrary to the history of legislation.

Senator Edmunds will open the discussion to-morrow in an elaborate and carefully prepared argument in favor of the measure. His remarks will be an answer to constitutional objections which, it is said, will be raised against the bill, and he will also make a strong defense of the proposed tribunal.

Senator Conkling will defend it on the same ground.

Senator Morton has prepared a vigorous argument in opposition to the bill, which he designs shall take the place of a minority report.

The general sentiment of the Republicans is that the bill goes back of the returns, which is an interference with the rights of the States.

Constitutional Objections from Democratic Senators.

Among the Democrats of the Senate there has been much informal caucusing. The objections found by them against the bill are thus summed up by one who will lead on that side: It departs from precedents in giving the Senate two tellers; from 1789 till 1873, it has had but one. It requires a Senator to unite with a member of the House before an objection in the joint meeting can be entertained. It creates a commission to which disputed question are to be referred. The two Houses have always heretofore settled all questions arising from a count, and the Constitution vests the power to count the vote in the two Houses; this bill delegates that power practically to a mixed commission; its report is subject to revision by the theory of the bill, but it is practically a finality. Can the two Houses delegate such a power? If the power to count is in Congress, is it invested in any other body by a statute? The framers of the Constitution were so jealous of the power of the outgoing President in reference to the choice of his successor, that he has no right under the Constitution to interfere with the choice of the electors or the count of the vote. This bill cannot be passed without his consent. He has a veto upon the power of the two Houses. The commission is confined by the terms of the bill to the consideration of such papers as shall, by the Constitution and now existing law, be pertinent. If, therefore, the Supreme Court of Florida shall decide after the passage of the bill, that the count from that State is false and fraudulent, the commission cannot consider that decision.

In the Senate, some who oppose the bill on general principles, say that they may still vote for it. From present indications the vote will be close.

The Prospect in the House.

In the House the prospects of the bill seem to be more favorable though the opposition is of a very positive character. Speaker Randall has little to say on the subject, but indicates as the bill now stands it is not satisfactory; but he would support it in an amended form. General Banks says that the bill does not please him; that it shirks the responsibility and leaves the questions to a commission not recognized by the Constitution. The Democrats of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress have had a conference on the bill and generally are hostile to its passage, though they admit that they may give it a tacit support, as a measure of relief from the Presidential dilemma. The Republican members from Pennsylvania are also not a unit on the subject. The strongest opposition will come from the Northwest. It is judged from telegraphic advices that the main advocacy of the bill will be influenced from commercial centers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1877.

COLONEL PELTON'S BAD MEMORY—MORE ABOUT TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Colonel William T. Pelton testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning. He did not recollect telegraphing to Senator Kelly on the 8th of November last that Tilden must have one electoral vote from Oregon, and that Kelly would be depended upon to see that he obtained the vote, while he [Pelton] would furnish the means necessary.

John Brenner, of Augusta, Georgia, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph office for the third Southern section, testified that he was not aware of any message sent between Florida and Washington or New York either on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 14th of November, in which money or troops were mentioned. Some cipher messages were sent, but he did not know their purport. After a little further testimony to the same effect from the telegraph operator at Tallahassee, the committee adjourned.

NEW MEASURE FOR SETTLEMENT WITH THE PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

The Senate Railroad Committee have had under consideration to-day Senator Gordon's bill for the settlement of the Treasury accounts with the Pacific railroads, and have so amended it as to require the companies to start a sinking fund at once with a million dollars paid in, and not less than $750,000 annually until the whole amount is paid, with interest at six per cent.

THE WESTERN UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RELEASED—FORWARDING THE DISPATCHES.

The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company have been released from the subpœnas recently issued by the Committee on the Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House in counting the electoral vote. The committee and the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have appointed subcommittees to arrange for receiving from President Orton the anxiously awaited telegrams. Many of them are already in Washington and others are being forwarded as found.

THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE TAKES A FORWARD STEP ON THE WOMAN QUESTION.

The House Committee on Judiciary agreed to-day to report the following bill: "Be it enacted, etc., that any woman who shall have been a member of the bar of the highest court of any State or Territory, or of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for the space of three years, and shall have maintained a good standing before such court, and who shall be a person of good moral character, shall, on motion and production of such record, be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court."

THE PRESIDENT ORDERS ENFORCEMENT OF THE REVENUE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue having by letter called the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to the extensive manufacture of illicit spirits in certain Southern States and the difficulty of enforcing the revenue laws there, the subject was considered in Cabinet meeting to-day, having been presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the letter received the following indorsement:

Referred to the Secretary of War, who will please have the commanders of troops in the States referred to instructed to give all aid necessary to enable the revenue officials to perform their duties and to arrest the violators of the revenue laws.

U. S. GRANT.

January 19, 1877.

Respectfully referred to the General of the Army who will issue such instructions to the commander of the Department of the South as will carry out the purpose of the President's indorsement.

J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

War Department, January 19, 1877.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

Issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending January 16, 1877, and each patent in the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. Morgan, Pittsburgh—Feed apparatus for metal machines.
G. D. Wyckoff, Philadelphia—Treating ores.
G. W. Akins, Burgettstown—Bedsteads.
O. J. Chubbuck, Towanda—Grain separator.
J. W. Deeting, Flemmington—Lime kilns.
G. B. Heath, Philadelphia—Bread cutters.
A. W. McKown, Howesdale—Wagon springs.
A. C. Moore, Philadelphia—Odorless receptacles.
J. C. Moore, Philadelphia—Odorless receptacles.
C. H. Farmington, Philadelphia—Combined blotter and paper clip.
Baker & Asbury, Philadelphia—Sad irons.
C. F. Barnhart, Harrisburg—Buckles.
C. W. Frost, Philadelphia—Toy card shooters.
J. Kitchen, Philadelphia—Evaporating furnaces.
H. Mounts, Hill—Vehicle wheels.
Wells & Guthridge, Pittsburgh—Iron fences.
R. D. Nesmith, Johnstown—Cloth scouring machine.
S. Parker, Altoona—Machine for racking hoops.
H. Schmauch, Mauch Chunk—Ore and coal jiggers.
H. T. Watson, Philadelphia—Fire places.
J. L. Krauser, Tylersburg—Socks and stockings.
Israel Landis, Philadelphia—Brush handles.
H. B. Chess, Pittsburgh—Annealing furnaces.
Designers, Heald, Philadelphia—Carpets.
Dry Goods Chronicle, Stewart & Co., Pittsburgh—Fire bricks.
R. E. Sellers, Pittsburgh—Medical compound.

OHIO.

G. W. Baker, Cleveland—Locks for drawers, etc.
Collins & Saltsgraver, Fairview—Curtain fixtures.
Ira Reynolds, Dayton—Metallic book racks.
W. S. Alexander, Marysville—Rutter presses.
H. E. Ferris, Cleveland—Hand trucks.
S. F. Almy, Bellefountain—Vehicle axles.
H. B. Baker, Nelsonville—Fly fans.
J. Gibbs, Clyde—Door and gate fasteners.
J. B. Hall, Cincinnati—Machines for fixtures.
Porterfield & Mallo, Belmont—Sheep shears.
Isador Levi, Cincinnati—Indicators for drawing liquids.

POLITICAL.

ILLINOIS SENATORIAL CONTEST—LOGAN STILL LEADING THE LIST.

SPRINGFIELD, January 19.—Thirteenth ballot: Logan 97, Palmer 89, Anderson 9, Davis 1, Haines 3, Farlin 1, total 202, necessary to a choice, 102. The fourteenth ballot was the same as the thirteenth. In the fifteenth Anderson got one more vote and Davis one less, the others remaining unchanged. The sixteenth was the same as the preceding. Seventeenth—Logan 97, Palmer 87, Anderson 13, Haines 2, Parish 1; total, 202; necessary to a choice, 103.

JAMES F. RAILEY ELECTED SENATOR FROM TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, January 19.—James E. Bailey was elected United States Senator for the short term to-day, on the seventy-third ballot. The ballot stood: Bailey 55, Key 38, Bates 7.

HOAR WINS THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORIAL FIGHT.

BOSTON, January 19.—The fifth joint ballot for United States Senator took place to-day. At the conclusion of the balloting, Hoar lacking but a few votes of election, the interest became intense and a succession of changes ensued from Boutwell to Hoar and from Rice to Boutwell, as Democrats remaining solid for Abbott. The vote as finally announced stood as follows: Whole number of votes 278; necessary to a choice 140; Hoar 146, Boutwell 47, Abbott 62, Rice 19, Bullock 2, Seelye 1, Paul A. Chadbourne 1.

The Burial of the Unknown Dead.

ASHTABULA, January 19.—The funeral services of the unidentified dead took place to-day and nineteen bodies were lowered into the grave at Chestnut Grove Cemetery. General services was held at the Method Episcopal church at three P. M., and an Episcopal service at St. Peter's at two P. M. The clergy of Ashtabula assisted by two Episcopal ministers from Cleveland held joint services with the Masonic order at the grave. Three bodies still remain in the vault in hopes that friends may yet be able to identify them by pieces of clothing clinging to them.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

An Interesting Letter on the Subject from Mr. Robert Seyboth, of Wilmington, N. C.

The following letter on the subject of Arctic exploration, from Robert Seyboth, of Wilmington, N. C., who was two years with Dr. Hayes in the Arctic regions, will be found interesting:

The subject of Arctic exploration with the view of discovering the long-searched for passage to the Pole has received new interest by the recent return of the British expedition, and by Captain H. W. Howgate's novel plan of colonizing a number of men, well equipped and provided for, in the neighborhood of the Pole.

As regards the British expedition I deem it but a matter of justice to say that its partial failure must be ascribed to obstacles absolutely insurmountable, and not any want on the part of Captain Nares and crew of that proverbial British pluck and endurance which has already achieved such splendid results in Arctic exploration. Without discussing the merits of the British expedition, I desire to say a few words regarding the feasibility of the plan proposed by Captain Howgate. I have not the slightest doubt if a sufficient number of energetic men, well selected and officered, can acclimate themselves to the terrible cold and reach the Arctic sea. The greatest difficulty in the way of the discovery of the Pole will have been overcome, for such a party and depot could be used as a base of operation from which to push forward, in favorable junctures of temperature and their accompanying condition, successive posts, each one to be permanently held until the next was established, and until the leaving season made the open Polar sea a navigable reality.

The great question to be answered in considering Captain Howgate's scheme is the possibility of men sustaining human life at such high latitudes for a sufficient length of time. I do not hesitate to answer this question in the affirmative. My own experience during a stay of nearly two years within the Arctic circle and with an expedition that possessed none of the comforts and safeguards usually provided for Arctic explorers, warrant me in believing that a systematically conducted plan of colonization, such as Captain Howgate proposes, would meet no insurmountable difficulties in the effort to sustain life and sufficient robustness to carry out the work of exploration. Scurvy, the great enemy of former explorers, can be entirely avoided by adopting the proper simple precautions, as has been fully proved by the late Captain Hall, who spent several years in succession in company of the Esquimaux, in perfect health and without assistance from the outside world.

It is a noteworthy fact that American whalers, who frequently remain two or more successful winters in the Arctic regions, do not suffer from scurvy while wintering, but are almost invariably afflicted with the fell disease during the homeward voyage. Why? Because they do not hesitate to eat plentifully of seal, walrus, bear and even whale meat—all of which is readily obtainable in the highest latitudes. To this diet I especially attribute the ability in becoming accustomed, and consequently did not suffer from scurvy until after the enforced resumption of "salt junk" on the homeward stretch. Granting then the possibility of colonization, I fully believe that the adoption of Captain Howgate's scheme would strike at the root of former failures in Arctic explorations, for it substitutes the steady conquest, step by step, in place of the spasmodic and unsustained efforts hitherto made at the sacrifice of untold treasure and the loss of great and noble lives.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Troubles.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE REJECTION OF THE PROPOSALS—FAVORABLE TONE TO TURKEY.

LONDON, January 19.—The *Times* on the failure of the conference says: "It is not to be assumed that the decision for peace or war will necessarily be made at once. Perhaps the dissolution of the conference marks the beginning of a new phase in which the Western Powers will be for a time inactive, and the three imperial courts will once more concern themselves with the business."

The *Daily News* says: "With the breaking up of the conference ends the old-fashioned policy which accepted Turkey as the hereditary responsibility of England. Henceforward Turkey must patch up its credit the best way it can, and fight its own battles."

The *Post* says: "At the time when treaties had been torn to rags, and international equity disregarded, when the might of huge powers and overwhelming armies are terrorizing small States, when each giant is restrained by no consideration of law or justice, but only by the calculations of brute force, and the weighing of alliances *pro* and *con*, it has been reserved for Turkey to stand forth boldly as the champion of treaty rights and European order. The attitude of the Sultan must win the admiration of all who are sufficiently unprejudiced to admit that the spirit of chivalry and patriotism has not been effaced from mankind. If, as we are confident they will, the Turks, under the able guidance of Midhat Pasha, carry into effective being their new parliamentary system, so as to improve their Government, redeem their finances and establish civil and religious liberty, they will certainly win back the warm esteem of England which will gladly see in renovated Turkey a nation of freemen, whose conduct may open up a new political horizon showing the dawn of constitutional principles in the East."

THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEERS TO AWAIT FURTHER ORDERS—MEASURE FOR PROTECTING THE GERMAN COLONIES IN SYRIA.

LONDON, January 19.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Pesth reports that the Russian volunteers who had left Belgrade have been ordered to stop at Turnseverin and await fresh orders.

The Cologne *Gazette* says that telegrams from French sources announcing that German troops would co-operate with the Russians, have excited Mussulman fanaticism against the German colonies in the neighborhood of Jaffa and Beyrout. Immediately on hearing this, the German Government called the attention of the Porte to the matter and ordered the German man-of-war Gaselle to cruise along the Syrian shore and visit particularly Jaffa, Haifa and Beyrout. England and Austria readily promised to co-operate in the protection of the German colonies. The German Government therefore hopes it has acted in time to ward off all danger.

A TREATY CONTEMPLATED BETWEEN TURKEY AND SERVIA—RUSSIA URGING PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: It is said that the Porte on Tuesday last informed Servia that it would on no consideration renew the armistice, but would march on Belgrade if Servia did not treat directly with Turkey for peace before March 1st. Prince Milan is known to have expressed himself strongly in favor of such a peace.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* reports that Russia has sent fresh orders to the United States for large quantities of money for his hungry men. A collection was here taken up, and the donation was a liberal one. Mr. Murphy said he was opposed to shoving the oversinning constitution between the noses of the auditors, but he must have some money for starving children.

A great meeting was held last evening at the Third Avenue M. E. church, Allegheny. One hundred and ten persons signed the pledge.

To-morrow evening no person will be admitted upon the stage of Library Hall without the proper ticket.

LAWRENCEVILLE.

A large and very interesting temperance meeting was held in the Thirty-ninth street Presbyterian Church on Thursday night.

Rev. McCauley opened the meeting with religious exercises.

Mr. Pope sang a very good temperance song to the tune of "Hold the Fort," the congregation joining in the chorus. He then read a splendid essay on temperance, which was much appreciated.

Dr. Sundorf followed him with a spicy little speech, which was also appreciated.

Mr. P. S. Dilworth was then called for from the audience. He was sitting some distance back, and when he stepped into the aisle he was greeted with loud and continuous applause, which only subsided when he reached the front and was ready to speak. He delivered a few remarks, which were much applauded.

A great many signatures were obtained to the pledge.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Thirtieth Stated Meeting

The thirtieth stated meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute commenced in the High School chapel, last evening. A very large and appreciative audience of citizens and teachers assembled to hear an illustrated lecture on the History of Electricity, by B. C. Jillson, Ph. D., principal of the High School.

Professor A. Burtt occupied the chair. The meeting was opened with a glee by the Calcott Club, led by Professor Prosser. The glee was beautifully rendered, and received the well merited applause of the audience. Master Eddie Lloyd, of the High School, presided at the piano.

Benjamin Jones, A. M., followed with prayer, after which the Calcott Club rendered a chorus entitled "Comrades in Arms," which was also heartily applauded by the audience.

Principal B. C. Jillson was then introduced and proceeded with the lecture. The large amount of apparatus that had been previously placed upon the stage gave evidence of considerable labor and preparation on the part of the Doctor, and the close attention of the audience was ample evidence that his efforts were duly appreciated. As we have frequently stated, it is almost impossible to convey any correct idea of an experimental lecture by a written report. They must be seen and heard to be appreciated. The Doctor gave a pretty full history of the discovery and progress of the wonderful force of nature, from Doctor Gilberts first discovery of magnetism in the year 1600, to the invention of the electric telegraph by the lamented Professor Morse in 1837. Many experiments, showing how these various discoveries were made, were performed by the improved apparatus for this purpose, belonging to the High School. The experiments connected with this subject are not so brilliant as those connected with many other topics of physics, but they are interesting and highly instructive. Professor Frost, of the High School faculty, assisted in the experiments.

It is gratifying to observe the interest manifested on the part of the public to hear scientific lectures, and we are glad that the Western University has commenced a course at popular prices. The faculty of that institution should be liberally encouraged in this enterprise. Can we not have a similar course resumed this winter at the High School?

"CURLY" HARRIS.

He is Discharged for Want of Evidence.

A Philadelphia paper, of yesterday, says: The case of Curley Harris, charged with the robbery of a watch from Mr. Hugh Dougherty, on the night of December 1, 1870, and the shooting of officer Murphy, was yesterday brought before Alderman Carpenter for a final preliminary hearing.

Mr. Horace Murphy, who was on the police force, under Mayor Fox, was placed on the stand and testified that on the night in question he heard a noise on Sixth street, while on his beat, and ran to quiet the disturbance. He saw a crowd who were fighting, and in mingling among them was shot in the stomach. He could not swear to having seen Curley Harris among them. Mr. Hugh Dougherty was called to the witness stand, and swore to having been robbed of a watch during that night in a saloon on Ninth street, between Chestnut and Market streets, but could not identify Curley Harris. The prisoner was discharged.

I. O. O. F.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows has just published the journal of the proceedings of the fifty-second annual convention, held in Philadelphia, September 25, 1876, from which is gleaned the following interesting information: Number of Grand

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1877.

GEORGE BANCROFT, the eminent historian, has announced as his belief that HAYES is elected fairly and honestly, and should be peaceably inaugurated.

Two more United States revenue officers have been shot in South Carolina, one of them fatally, while attempting to arrest illicit distillers. The assassins are ardent supporters of HAMPTON.

THE statistics of the anthracite coal trade in this State, last year, show that, like the pig iron trade of the country, the production reached its culmination in 1873, and that like it too it has steadily declined from that year to this.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks that BARNEY CAULFIELD, of Chicago, covers more idiocy to the square inch than any other Congressman in Washington. That paper evidently never heard of our darling Twenty-third district *Dogberry*.

MR. W. L. SCOTT, of Erie, was the "Reform" candidate for Congress in the Erie district, last fall; but that did not deter him from taking part in raising a corruption fund for Oregon. "Reform," like "patriotism," is usually the last refuge of those who have nothing else to fall back upon.

THE total exports of domestic manufactures from this country, last year, were 14¼ per cent. greater than in 1875, while the imports, inclusive of specie, were 16¼ per cent. less, and the indications are all favorable to a still further advantage in the matter of a favorable trade balance during the present year.

THE Supreme Court of Indiana is composed exclusively of Democrats; and its expenditure of public money has been so lavish and so dishonest that the Legislature will be compelled to investigate and regulate it. Why is it that Democracy and corruption and extravagance all go hand-in-hand together?

THE Cincinnati *Gazette*, Indianapolis *Journal*, New York *Times*, New York *Tribune*, and most of the prominent Republican papers of the country, disapprove entirely of the compromise plan as finally agreed upon, for determining who shall be President. They all repudiate this method of setting the Constitution aside by act of Congress.

THE *Post* undertakes to bulldoze Scripture. It says:

The modern Zachariah would like to imitate his ancient namesake and climb a tree.

It is evident that our contemporary has as little acquaintance with the letter of the New Testament as with its spirit.

THE Democratic committee of the House is very anxious to learn how much money was assessed upon the office holders at Washington city to promote HAYES' election. When it finds out, let inquiry also be made as to how much was assessed upon the Democratic office holders in New York to promote TILDEN'S election.

MUCH of the prevailing illness in New York city, especially diphtheria and kindred diseases, is said to be owing to the accumulated filth in the streets, which for six weeks have been almost impassible either for pedestrians or for vehicles. Shoemakers, tailors, doctors and undertakers have, however, been largely benefited.

IF IT be true that a high marriage rate is at once an indication and a consequence of financial prosperity, Massachusetts must await the return of the latter before seeing the restoration of the marriage-rate of former years. There were only 13,663 registered marriages in that State last year, while the average number for eleven years past has been 14,808.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* speaks of WATTERSON, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, as "a political lunatic." Unfortunately the State laws relating to the insane do not provide for this class of lunatics; and as the Democrats seem to prefer them to any other class, as Congressmen, the House of Representatives has been turned by them into a political lunatic asylum.

THE New York *Nation* has the frankness to speak of Commodore VANDERBILT as "a kind of man whose like we should be sorry to see many of." The grammatical construction of the sentence is somewhat odd, but the *Nation*, for once in its life, is right in its idea. The world has not profited by VANDERBILT'S entry into it, nor by anything he ever did; and the fewer it sees of his kind the better it will be.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* is authority for the statement that ex-Governor TAYLOR, of Wisconsin, "has covered $925 conscience money into the State Treasury." This action of the great "reform" Governor is a public confession that he took money from the Treasury that did not belong to him, but he wouldn't have disgorged a cent of it except for fear that the Attorney General would institute proceedings to compel the restoration of the money.

THE Attorney General of this State has decided that there will be no election for assessors at the February election. The assessors elected at the spring election in

only States in which the production was greater than that in 1875. Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and Michigan are the largest producers of iron, the first last year making 989,000 tons, the second 383,000, the third 181,000 and the fourth 84,000, these quantities being respectively 48.25 per cent., 18.7 per cent., 9 per cent and 4.1 per cent. of the total production of the whole country. There has been a steady decline of consumption, but we have at least become masters of our own market. Foreign competition, thanks to our protective system, has assailed us in vain; yet this satisfactory result has been wrought out in spite of a fluctuating policy, and duties never high enough for full protection; and, as the *Inter-Ocean* well says, the languishing condition of our pig iron industry is prosperity's very self when measured against what it was under partial free trade, at any of its much-lauded periods.

MUNICIPAL BANKRUPTCY IN NEW YORK.

In a speech made by Senator GERARD, in the New York State Senate, he said that the debt of New York city was now $163,000,000, with $28,000,000 nominally in the sinking fund, leaving the net debt $135,000,000; that this debt had increased $100,000,000 since 1860, and that the indebtedness of the city now amounted to about one hundred and fifty dollars for every man, woman and child within the corporation limits. The debt, he added, is increasing steadily every year, and has been growing at the rate of $7,000,000 a year since 1871.

Now, New York is a Democratic city, and GERARD is a Democratic Senator. His admissions, therefore, may be accepted as a virtual admission of the inability of that party to administer the affairs of the city either honestly or economically. It is plain that the city cannot go on at this rate for any great length of time; it is also plain that the Democrats will never, if they can help it, give up working such a political bonanza as the New York City Treasury affords. So long as there is a dollar left to steal or squander that party will hold on to their ill-gotten power. There is nothing ahead, consequently, for the unfortunate tax-payers of New York but an absolute municipal bankruptcy.

It is notable that the courts of the city are set down by Senator GERARD as costing annually $1,250,000; and it is stated, upon the same authority, that all the suits at issue in these courts will not, when added together, reach this sum. The city, therefore, would save money by paying litigants the full amount of their claims and abolishing the courts altogether. Justice is altogether too costly at this dear rate.

New York, it may be observed in this connection, was the first to establish the example of high judicial salaries. The lowest of the legal bummers who infest her courts gets $10,000 a year; and this enormous salary was fixed upon the plea that no good lawyer could afford to serve for less. The result has been that the city has got the worst set of judges in the country. The salary is so high that the worst men are tempted by it, reach after it and grasp it. The attempt made in Pennsylvania to imitate this vicious example was, we are glad to say, a failure.

The remedy proposed by Mr. GERARD for the terrible calamity impending over his city, is, like all Democratic remedies, empirical. It consists exclusively in cutting down salaries and lopping off a few useless offices. This, much more closely applied, is only a small part of the true remedy. The only hope of salvation for New York or any other city is a constitutional provision absolutely interdicting the further issue of municipal bonds for any purpose whatever other than that of refunding or renewing the present bonded indebtedness. The great leak in New York is in issuing new bonds constantly to build expensive docks, to ornament and extend their park and to open and pave new streets. The large leeches who are fattening upon her life blood find their nutriment at one or the other of these fields of operation; and the smaller leeches get fat on the numerous useless offices about the courts, which are run at the enormous cost we have noted. When the larger leeches are detached, the smaller ones can the more easily be got at. There can be no effectual municipal reform until municipal debt-making is securely stopped.

WE HAVE received from the mercantile agency of DUN, BARLOW & Co., their annual compilation of statistics, showing the number of failures that have occurred throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada during the past year, together with the amount of liabilities. The marked reduction in the average liabilities for last year, as shown in the following table, indicates that the wider the wave of commercial distress extends, the greater the number of small traders it includes:

Years.	Number of Failures.	Total Liabilities.	Average Liabilities.
1876.....	9,092	$191,117,780	$21,020
1875.....	7,740	201,060,353	25,967
1874.....	5,829	155,239,000	26,627
1873.....	5,183	228,499,900	44,081
1872.....	4,069	121,056,000	29,994

In order to illustrate in what sections of country the financial pressure has been most severe, the agency has compiled the following table for 1876:

	No. in Business.	No. Failures.	Percentage of failures.	Amount of liabilities.	Ave. liabilities.
N. E. States.	77,360	1,344	1 in every 39	$37,657,302	$28,628
Mid. States.	105,184	2,069	1 in every 57	72,744,681	34,800
West'n States.	87,140	1,261	1 in every 64	23,083,266	16,960
Pac. States.	22,310	320	1 in every 60	3,262,590	14,203
Canada.....	54,060	1,728	1 in every 32	25,317,991	14,767

An examination of the above table confirms the impression, which has been very general, that the trade in the Western and Southern States has been less disastrous than that of the Eastern and Middle States. In this connection the agency draws attention to the following:

It is a significant circumstance, that the failures in the Middle States are one in every fifty-seven names reported in business, while in the Western States the proportion is one in every seventy-two; but the comparison between the East and the South is even more significant, for in New England, with all its wonderful solidity, one in every fifty-nine has yielded to the pressure of the times, while in the South, with all its poverty, its political and other disabilities, the percentage of failures is only one in every sixty-four. Even in Canada, where there is no free banks, light taxation, freedom from political complications, and all other favoring conditions, the above showing is indicative of much greater pressure than in the United States, the failures in the Dominion being one in every thirty-two. In England no very accurate figures are obtainable, and none of course as yet for the past year, but for 1875 a return was made of 1,700 failures among 60,000 firms prominent in trade, indicating one failure for every thirty-six reported in business, with an average liability of $87,870. The figures for the United States, showing a failure of one in every sixty-three, with an average liability of $21,000, indicate that the pressure of the times has been either not so great in this country as elsewhere, or that it has been borne with less disastrous results.

Whether the discouraging condition of affairs abroad is owing to President GRANT'S administration, may be left for discussion to the next series of Democratic bulldozing conventions. The circular states that it would be unfair to conclude that trade is in an unpromising condition because the failures show such a marked increase. A wider view would embrace circumstances more encouraging, and the circular supplies a number of interesting facts confirmatory of that belief. Even the severity of the winter, which to many is an undoubted calamity, has, it is held, numerous compensating advantages that are likely to contribute to an improved spring business. The circular concludes with the pertinent suggestion that in times when economy is so much in vogue, care should be taken to distinguish between what is true and what is false economy.

MASSACHUSETTS is haunted with fear lest its native American stock should presently be crowded out by the greater fecundity of foreign-born over American mothers, the last State report of births, marriages and deaths showing that the credit of maintaining the birth-rate of Massachusetts, even up to its present standard, is due to the exotic element of its population. These mourners apparently forget that the birth-rate of a people has its counterpart in the death-rate, and that the community which shows a low death-rate with a low birth-rate is certainly not worse than a community with a high death-rate and a high birth rate. So that it matters greatly in the study of this question whether we place the birth rate by itself and determine our ideas of race degeneracy by it alone, or first bring it into relation with the death rate. It is a question of survival; and the parents, with ancestry of unmixed stock, who with assiduous and intelligent solicitude bring their three or four boys and girls to a healthy maturity, do fully as much for the State as do the recently arrived immigrants from Galway, whose brood of children come rapidly into the world only to be swept rapidly out of it by cholera infantum and other filth diseases.

A PROPOSITION has been made in the Indiana Legislature, which the Indianapolis *Journal* regards as the most important measure before that body, to amend the Constitution of the State so as to prohibit all municipalities from subscribing to or owning stock in any corporation, from donating money, or lending its credit to, or assuming the debt of any person, association, company, or corporation; and from levying any tax except for the necessary expenses of such municipality. This last clause is good; in fact, it is all good; but it is defective in not also prohibiting any further increase of municipal debt for any purpose whatever. It is a good sign, however, to see this step in the right direction; and we hope to see it followed in the Legislatures of all the other States.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There is a slight advance in snow-bound freights.

Moody has gone East for the purpose of thawing out the frigid Hub.

The bonanza companies are beginning to pass their dividends, and the future looks very dark indeed.

In the interest of "reform" the Hoosier Democrats are attacking the appropriations for educational purposes.

Criminal statistics abroad and at home show that the proportion of illiterates among criminals is steadily decreasing.

Remember that the starving poor at home are more deserving of philanthropic attention than "foreign missions" this winter.

The Chinese gold mines, which are fast getting under the control of the barbarians, are beginning to "pan out" immensely.

The Paterson *Guardian* reports that orders for spring and summer goods have given a new start to the silk industry in that city.

The weather has greatly moderated up in the Pembina region, the mercury having come up from fifty-three degrees below zero to only twenty-eight.

"Ill blows the wind that profits none." Over eight thousand persons are now employed along the line of the New York Central Railroad removing snow from the tracks.

The Michigan Southern Railroad Company takes the ground that the Ashtabula accident was an "act of God," and that the company, therefore, is not liable in damages to the injured.

Looming up. The export of manufactured cotton from New York to Europe was last year 74,456 packages, against 41,007 in 1875, and an average of about 16,000 packages before that.

A Michigan mechanic has invented a snow "plow" which scoops up the snow, the width of the track, in a funnel, from the other end of which it is scattered far and wide by an artificial blast of air.

There were last Sunday carted away from Broadway, New York city, 7,721 loads of snow, at a cost of $3,553 90. The entire work last winter was not so tedious or expensive as it has been this month.

A citizen in Philadelphia sued a horse railroad company on Tuesday for piling up the snow along the track in front of his house, and the court awarded him fifty dollars damages. Here is a hint for Pittsburgh.

Selling large steamships appears to be a very easy thing in its way, but getting payment for them is apparently not always such easy work. A suit is on trial in New York to compel payment for a vessel sold twenty years ago.

The deposits in the Connecticut savings banks increased over $2,000,000 last year, but the gain all comes from deposits by capitalists, the small depositors having decreased in number and diminished their balances $1,500,000.

The excitement in Europe has proved a very material stimulant of the flagging industries of this country. The orders for war material will, it is said, yield $15,000,000 of exchange to the cities of Hartford, New Haven, Springfield and Providence.

A movement is on foot among some of the New York city banks to take advantage of the present low price of gold to put at least a part of their capital in gold. Whatever is done in this way will be just so much accomplished in the way of preparing for 1879.

For the relief of the famishing people of Bombay and Madras, the Government of British India will expend thirty-two and a half million dollars. Much of the money, however, will be invested in public works, undertaken to give employment to the starving inhabitants.

Richmond, Va., is threatened with inundation. The wharfs are covered with water, and a great freshet is considered certain, unless the present flood is discharged from the river before that which is now comming down from the far distant mountains reaches that city.

Railroad construction last year was moderately active, the total number of miles built being 2,351, which is fifty-two per cent. more than in 1875, and sixteen per cent. more than in 1874. It adds about three per cent. to the mileage of the country, bringing it up to 76,560 miles.

The Superintendent of the British Marine Office believes that many losses in the Atlantic are caused by pieces of floating wreck and logs of timber, which, having been in the water some length of time, are saturated and full of barnacles. To strike them on end would, he says, be fatal to any ship.

The official returns of the British Board of Trade of the commerce of Great Britain for the first seven months of last year, show an adverse balance of £102,453,000 against that country, the imports being £217,767,000 and the exports £115,294,000. Trade with the United States is dwindling in almost every article of any importance.

Ireland is quietly working its way back to prosperity. The statistical returns of its agricultural, commercial and manufacturing industries for the year 1876 upon that point are most satisfactory. The social condition of the people likewise is undergoing a marked change for the better. It would be a curious turn of affairs if Irish immigration to America should presently experience a reverse movement.

An English temperance colony of 100,000 acres in the valley of the Thames, in New Zealand, has been started, and an application for a large block of land at Waikato has been made. It is proposed to introduce 1,200 emigrants for this block, pay their passages from England, and advance them tools, implements, rations, seed, etc., on the security of the land, employing the men at first on district roads and housebuilding.

The Chicago *Tribune* estimates the municipal debts of Illinois at forty millions, averaging eight per cent. interest, and says the burden is so heavy that "all hope of paying the principal has been abandoned. In some instances the payment of interest has been stopped, and the effect of the overwhelming debt has been to depreciate the value of property, prevent purchase and settlement, and has actually caused men to sell out their farms at a sacrifice and move elsewhere where the land is not mortgaged so heavily."

General Butler and Judge Hoar met as opposing counsel in an action for damages for loss of life brought before the Massachusetts Supreme Court on exceptions last week. Butler cited from Job, "Yea, all that a man hath will be give for his life," when Judge Hoar remarked that that was a plea of the devil in a motion for a new trial, and he didn't think that the Court would be more impressed by it because of its modern indorsement.

PERSONAL.

The betrothal of Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., is announced with a wealthy Miss Paul, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. General Sherman is at present engaged in a movement to collect money in this country to be presented to the Pope on the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance to the priesthood.

Some benevolent person at Danbury, Conn., has anonymously sent $500 to the editor of the New York *Tribune* to be put "where it may do the most good," and Mr Reid has divided it, for distribution to the poor, among five of the city pastors.

Boody, the New York furniture man of whom Tilden purchased his household goods, is determined to collect that bill against Samuel before the war breaks out. The court has warned the latter to be on hand ready for trial at the February term.

Earl Dudley, of England, who is sixty years old, recently offered to bet $25,000 to $25 that the son of Napoleon III. will be officially proclaimed Emperor of France during the Earl's lifetime, and the odds were at once accepted by the Prince of Wales and by three other persons.

A Canada woman has just taken revenge in a novel way on a female fellow-boarder. She didn't abuse her, denounce her, scratch her, or anything of that kind—oh! no; she quietly took a scissors, went to the closet and cut up the hated one's best silk dress into strips of a good size for making rag carpet.

Fred. Grace, the celebrated English cricketer, had a narrrow escape from death recently, while hunting. His horse took fright and ran away, and Mr. Grace headed him for a high wall in hope that this would check him; but the horse tried the jump, killed himself and hurt his rider severely.

A grandson of Henry Clay possesses a quaint heirloom in the shape of a letter by Daniel Boone. The spelling is very original, this being a specimen: "I hope you Will Wright me By the Bearer, Mr goe. how you Com on With my horsis—I Hear the Indians have Killed Sum pepel near Limstone."

There is likely to be a law suit over the property of Cardinal Antonelli, a married woman, whose name is only hinted at by the initials G. E., having come forward and claimed part of the property on the ground of being a near relative of the dead prelate. Antonelli's brothers, who are his heirs, deny the claim, and refuse to negotiate with the woman's attorney on the ground that their brother's honor as well as his fortune is in their keeping.

General Francis A. Walker is preparing for publication, in the *International Review*, a paper concerning the Centennial Exhibition. As chief of the Bureau of Awards, General Walker is in possession of important information, and it is his plan to institute a comparison between the methods used at Philadelphia and those employed at Vienna and Paris, and to discuss certain interesting features of our late exhibition, particularly the representation there of nations not represented hitherto, the new system of awards, etc.

G. F. Train still lives, and here is his last card: "As I receive no callers, talk with no adults, make no speeches, visit no theaters, concerts, lyceums or churches, enter no hotels, restaurants, courts, or public places, see no interviewers, attend no dinners, balls or private parties, make no calls, give no Xmas presents, make no charitable donations, attend no weddings or festivals, shake no hands, belong to no club, society or party, court no sympathy, ask no favors, need no money, desire no friendship, seek no office, have no wish, possess no aspirations, there is no necessity of any one having my address. 'We don't want it.

FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

For February has come to hand, and a capital, most interesting number it is. The contents are as able as ever, and brighter than usual, if possible.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

No magazine coming to our table more deserves the name of "Popular" than does the *Popular Science Monthly*. It fills its chosen place completely, leaving nothing to be desired more. Month by month it comes with an increasing welcome, and it grows in favor as well as in power and worth. The February number is before us and proves a valuable and entertaining issue. The opening paper is a translation from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, by J. Fitzgerald, A. M., of "The Trial of Galileo," by A. Mezieres. The paper is one of rare interest as a historical contribution, and its diction is superb. A fine scientific paper is by Professor C. A. Young, of Dartmouth College, on "Distance and Dimensions of the Sun." The first of a series of papers by Alexander Bain, LL. D., on "Education as a Science," deserves to be read by all. Another very readable article is that on the "Production of Cognac Brandy" is given. In the article "Ups and Downs of the Long Island Coast," E. Lewis, Jr., furnishes a great deal of information of a geological as well as a topographical nature. Professor R. A. Proctor pays a fine compliment to Professor Young in the paper "An American Astronomical Achievement." "Nature and Life in Lapland," by C. Chamberlain, is a pleasant transcript and abounds in information of an unusually interesting description. A paper whose equal in point and in exceedingly fine and close analysis, we have seldom seen, bears the title, "Physiology of Mind Reading," by George M. Beard, M. D. A translation from *La Nature* gives an admirable description of a new invention, "Compressed air Locomotive in St. Gothard Tunnel," by C. M. Gabriel. It will be found well worth reading. "Gas Manufacture and Gas Companies," by William Simmons, is of particular interest to Bostonians. The portrait of Professor J. P. Cooke, Jr., of Harvard, is excellent, and the brief sketch of him is equally so. The departments are filled with matter deserving its place, and uniting with the articles to make the number's excellence. Several of the articles are illustrated. Published by D. Appleton & Co.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY

For February is particularly rich in continuations and beginnings. "Saxe Holm," the "great unknown" of American literature, begins a fine story, "Farmer Bassett's Romance;" Fanny Hodgson Burnett's "That Lass o'Lowrie," continues with the greatest power. It really promises to be the finest novel in some respects of the year. Dr. Holland's novel is continued: General McClellan's Nile papers reach another instalment and continue their interest. The other contributors are E. Seymour, who tells of "Trout Fishing in the Rangeley Lakes" captivatingly, T. W. Chambers, R. W. Johnson, Kate Field, Natalie Sieboth, E. S. Nadal, Charles De Kay, Tyron Edwards, Mrs. S. B. Herrick, Henry Baldwin, N. Sturgis and H. H. Boyesen, who furnish stories, sketches and poems of interest. The number is charmingly illustrated. Published by Scribner & Co., New York.

ST. NICHOLAS,

As fresh as if it were May time, comes to us for February. It is bright and gay, and completely entertaining—not alone for the young, but for the older children. A jolly story, "Pattikins House," is begun, and the excellent tale, "His Own Master," is admirably continued. Thomas Hughes has a thoroughly commendable "Talk With Boys," which forms no little of the number's worth. "A Talk About Canaries," by Ernest Ingersoll, is an attraction for the girls, and contains a description of the varieties and habits of canaries, together with full directions for the care of the little pets. Professor Richard A. Proctor continues his series of "Star Papers," and tells about the "Stars for February," illustrating his paper with the usual brilliant "sky pictures." Lucretia P. Hale gives an amusing account of "The Peterkins at the Centennial." "Clever Jo" and "The Crafty Fox," are among the interesting stories. Pictures and puzzles, and music and sketches, and plenty of other entertainment unite to make up a capital number. Published by Scribner & Co.

A Noteworthy Number.

The number of *Littell's Living Age* for the week ending January 20th contains The Hellenic Factor in the Eastern Problem, by Rt. Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone; an instalment of "The Marquis of Lossie," by George MacDonald; How Russians Meet Death, a characteristic sketch by Ivan Turguenief, translated by Lady George Hamilton; Melancholom, a chapter in the future of Education; The Feast of the Roofs, a Christmas Fairy Tale, from the French, by Helen Stanley; with a liberal supply of choice poetry and miscellany. The back numbers containing the first instalments of MacDonald's new serial are still left to new subscribers for 1877.

For fifty-two numbers, of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,000 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10 50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies with the *Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Gay, Boston, are the publishers.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, or advice to consult P. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 20 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh Send for circular

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* or any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they oweive valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS

1877. 1877.

JANUARY.

Greatly Reduced PRICES.

MEDIUM AND FINE

Dress Goods!

Ladies' Cloth Cloaks!

LATEST DESIGNS.

CHOICE ASSORTMENT

Fine Furs!

Extra Good Bargains will be offered in all the above Goods.

James Caldwell & Co.,

No. 115 and 117

FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION

The partnership heretofore existing between F. F. FARRER, R. H. EMERSON and C. W. FARRER, known as the PITTSBURGH ACID WORKS, was dissolved by mutual consent August 1, 1876, R. H. EMERSON retiring.

F. F. FARRER,
R. H. EMERSON,
C. W. FARRER.

The business will be continued by F. F. FARRER, C. W. FARRER and G. B. LITTLEFIELD, under the style of the PITTSBURGH ACID WORKS.

F. F. FARRER,
C. W. FARRER,
G. B. LITTLEFIELD.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned at Pittsburgh, Pa., under the names of E. W. McCLURE & CO. and Mc. CLURE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. W. McCLURE retiring from the business, which will continue to be carried on by G. T. RAFFERTY, under the name of McCLURE & CO. The claims and accounts due by or to the late firm will be settled at No. 14 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. W. McCLURE.
G. T. RAFFERTY.

In retiring from the coke business, the undersigned asks for his succeeding partner the continuance of the patronage and favor which the late firm has enjoyed.

E. W. McCLURE.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1, 1877.

LEGAL

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS. IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. I.

In Re. Voluntary assignment of R. H. PATTERSON to WILLIAM McKEE. No. 1186 December Term, 1875.

Exceptions to Assignee's account filed January 4, 1877. on argument list and referred to C. S. Fetterman as Auditor, to make distribution and pass on exceptions.

By the Court.
From the record
E. F. KENNEY,
Prothonotary.
Attest:

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned Auditor named case will hold a meeting for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, corner Diamond street and Cherry alley, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, February 10, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where they may attend.

C. S. FETTERMAN, Auditor.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,

"LIMITED,"

SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,

WILL CONTINUE THE

Hat, Cap and Fur Business

AT

No. 151 Wood Street,

AND THE

STRAW, MILLINERY,

AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS

AT

No. 105 Market Street.

1876 Christmas. 1876

—o:—

With the return of the season, I would most respectfully ask you to call and examine my large stock of goods suitable for Holiday Presents

In Engravings the line has never been excelled, and in Photographs, Chromos, Water Colors and Lithographs, I have a full and complete stock.

In the Department of Frames, to which special attention has always been given, will be found a large and varied assortment which, for superiority of manufacture and artistic design, cannot be excelled.

W. W. BARKER,

125 FIFTH AVENUE,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Insure with the

Etna of Hartford,

59 FOURTH AVENUE,

ASSETS JAN. 1876, $6,497,275.94

S. S. CABRIEL, Agent.

DRY GOODS

1877.

Opening

AT WILLIAM SEMPL

We take great pleasure in calling attention to our

Dress Goods Department,

as we are now opening further Novelties, making it exceedingly attractive, while very best value is offered.

Knickerbocker Suitings, all shades, at 10 and 12½c.
Fine line New Dress Goods at 12½c.
New encore shades in Plain Goods at 18¾c.
New Matalasse Brocades at 25 and 31c.
New Cashmere, Satteen and fine Brocades at 25c.

Beautiful assortment New Dress Goods in all the most desirable Dress Materials, all qualities of textures, and all the newest and latest shades, at

OUR USUAL LOWEST PRICES!

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

As per announcement in our last card, having obtained a large line of Black Goods at Sacrifice, we have purchased these goods at exceedingly low prices from $1 to $2 50 per yard, and as an examination of them, ranging in price

Black Goods Department!

To this Department we invite particular attention, as we are now receiving a new and complete line of goods, which we cheerfully offer as being an exceptional good value.

Extra good value in Black Alpacas at 22 and 25c.

Very superior Black Alpacas from 30 to 75c, of fine lustre, shades and quality.

Also, a new and choice line of

Silk Warp Black Cashmeres

at extremely low prices.

At $1, $1 12½, $1 15, $1 20 and $1 25, Black Dress Silks which, one week ago, were $1 25, $1 40, $1 60, $1 70 and $1 75.

Personal purchases each week in the Eastern markets keeps our stock constantly changing, and offers superior attractions in new novelties as rapidly as they appear there.

We have advices of a Second Shipment MONDAY NEXT, offering other and more attractive bargains.

1877 1877

$8.00

THE

Pittsburgh Commercial

FOR 1877.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE REDUCED

TO

EIGHT DOLLARS.

Cheapest Business Paper in the State.

UNSURPASSED AS A

POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL

AND

General Newspaper.

The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, from and after the 1st of January, 1877, will be mailed to subscribers in the United States, at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum, postage prepaid. The paper, which has heretofore so freely found its way to the business office of the Banker, the Merchant and the Manufacturer, and has so firmly maintained its character as a medium for the dissemination of reliable information concerning Financial and Commercial affairs, will commend itself more largely to all classes of traders, now that the price has been so materially reduced. It is not only the purpose of the management to keep the Business Departments of the COMMERCIAL fully up to the standard of past years, but to improve them, from time to time, by introducing such new features as the necessities of trade and a proper regard for the interests of the patrons may require.

IN POLITICS

The COMMERCIAL will endeavor to pursue the same course which has characterized it in past years. It will support Republican principles, always exercising the right to freely criticise measures which do not meet its approval, and to condemn the acts of party friends as freely as those of opponents, with its sense of right and justice. It will remain faithful to the great aims and convictions upon which the Republican party was based, and will espouse the cause of no clique or faction. The grave questions which now agitate the country, and which must in due time reach a proper and (as we believe) peaceful solution, will be full of interest to the general reader, and will be calmly and dispassionately, but firmly, discussed, in all their bearings.

THE NEWS DEPARTMENTS

Will be fully up to the demands of the reading public. In addition to the comprehensive and accurate reports of the Associated Press, giving the news from all parts of the world, arrangements have been made for Special Telegraphic, Local and Mail Correspondence from the National and State Capitals, and from other important centers.

In the department devoted to the publication of Local News will be found a complete daily history of the city and its environs, gathered by a corps of careful writers and set forth in attractive style.

THE MARKETS

Will, as heretofore, receive careful attention. Full telegraphic reports of the State of Business, Prices Current, etc., will be received daily from the Trade Centers of this country and Europe. The Pittsburgh Market, in all its branches, will be reported fully and accurately. As a commercial journal the COMMERCIAL stands second to no paper in the country.

The Financial Column will give daily the ruling rates for money and the prices of Stocks and Bonds at all the great trading points, with much interesting statistical matter.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY,

Embracing Poems, Sketches, Incidents of Travel, etc., will find a place in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, furnishing abundance of instruction and amusement for the family circle.

TERMS FOR THE

Daily Commercial.

Postage Free to Subscribers

By mail, per annum	$8 00
By mail, for six months	4 00
By mail, for three months	2 00
By mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to agents or carriers	15

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL!

A PAPER FOR

THE FARMER,
THE MECHANIC,
THE MANUFACTURER,

Will contain in condensed form all the

NEWS OF THE DAY,

Including the Proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of Neighboring States, Interesting Correspondence, Choice Selections and

Complete Weekly Market Reports

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR IT.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL will be sent

Postage Free to Subscribers.

Terms for 1877.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

(POSTAGE PREPAID.)

One Copy, One Year.....$1 75

CLUB RATES.

Ten Copies, per annum, each.....$1 50
Twenty Copies, " and over, each.. 1 25
And, ONE EXTRA COPY to the getter up of Club.

Additions may be made to a Club at any time during the year, at the Club prices, the subscriptions continuing a FULL YEAR from the time the additions shall have been made.

These prices are invariable.

TERMS—CASH in advance. Remit in Drafts or Postoffice Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a REGISTERED LETTER.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.

Address all orders and letters to

"THE COMMERCIAL,"

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS

SATURDAY,

New Goods Daily

E'S, 165, 167 AND 1

With pleasure we respectfully announce the offering of another line of

Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques;

at still lower prices than those lately offered, and which have given so general and universal satisfaction, and of which we have sold so many.

At $1 50,
Ladies' Good Heavy Beaver Cloth Sacques.
At $2 and $2 50,
Extra Heavy Wool Beaver Sacques, worth $4 and $4 50.
At $3 and $3 50,
Long Diagonal Cloth Sacques, worth $4 50 and $5.
At $4,
Ladies' Chinchilla Long Cloth Sacques.
At $5,
Fur-Trimmed Chinchilla Long Cloth Sacques,

Extra Good Bargains in Fine Sacques.

SPECIAL ANN

rd, having obtained a large line of Bla purchased these goods at exceedingly rices from $1 to $2 50 per yard, and as

We also offer our large and varied assortment of

Ladies, Misses and Children's Furs

at bargain prices.

Ladies' Black and Colored Suits, Costumes and Overdresses

at very low prices.

Mourning Costumes and Suits,

handsomely made and delivered a few hours after leaving order, at low prices.

Full stock of

Gents and Boys' Ready Made Clothing,

and Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Arctics, Overshoes for Ladies, Misses, Gents, Boys, Misses and Children, at much less than usual prices.

nt of Linen and Domestic Goods now o any additional inducements to purch

JOSEPH HO

MARKET

HAVE NOW OPEN EN

FALL AND AU

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOOD COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS, BARERY, STRAW AND SILK GOODS, VELOWN IMPORTATION, BLACK AND CO

CLOSE CASH AND SHORT TIME BUVANTAGE TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK

WHOLESALE

INSURANCE.

Manufacturers and Merchants' INSURANCE COMPANY.

87 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Capital, - - $250,000

ASSETS, $360,615 08, JANUARY 1, 1877.

JAMES I. BENNETT.....President.
JOHN W. CHALFANT.....Vice President.
JAS. H. HOPKINS.....Secretary.
AUGUST AMMON.....General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

James I. Bennett, A. E. W. Painter, John Chalfant, Robert Lea, L. C. Perabing, William Walker, John Wilson, Geo. W. Hallman, Joseph Walton, C. W. Batchelor, S. F. Van Horn, Mark W. Watson, David M. Smith, William Rea, Robert Dalzell, William Means, Geo. W. Dilworth, David McCandless, D. S. H. Gilmore, James McCandless.

Citizens' Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

W. G. JOHNSTON.....President.
WALTER MORRIS.....Secretary.

Office, NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,

(ENGLISH BUILDINGS,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 19, 1877.

The general financial situation is unchanged with the old features of abundant funds, light offerings of commercial paper and easy rates of interest still the predominant ones. We continue the old discount quotations of 6@8 per cent. on prime commercial paper; 8@9 per cent. on first-class collaterals. The sanguine view of the present condition of business is that of a pause just before an onward movement all along the line, and it is certain that under the good prospect of relieving the political situation from its doubts and uncertainties, the commercial outlook is such as to justify a hopeful view of the feature. Values are steadily held and in nearly all cases seem to be founded on a hard pan basis. Money is generally plenty, the balance of trade is favorable to this country and the steps toward the revival of activity and the return to the business prosperity of past years are certain, though slow, and made with extreme caution. For the present the financial situation is governed by the same causes that affect general business. All business men figure as closely as possible, and hold carefully aloof from enterprises having any novelty or involving any risk; and then there is no outlet for the accumulation of idle funds in the banks. There is much reason to believe that, on the present readjustment of values, no revival of enterprise will be sufficient to afford commercial employment for all the loanable funds now held by the banks; and that a reconversion of a portion of the floating capital into fixed capital must be experienced before action and remunerative employment for the resources of the banks can be obtained.

—The involved affairs of the Reading Railroad Company have attracted much public attention, which is now heightened by the statement that in addition to the losses inflicted on the company by what may be mildly called questionable management, its dividends during the past three years have been illegally made out of funds raised by negotiating bonds of the company, and that a suit is contemplated by the creditors of the company for the purpose of recovering from the stockholders the $6,850,000 so illegally paid out. In this connection another alleged discovery is of interest, namely that the Reading stockholders are individually liable as partners for all debts of the company. The act of February 2, 1850, section 5 provides that the stockholders of the company "shall be jointly liable as partners trading together in business, for all the debts of the company hereafter contracted, and such debts may be sued for and recovered in the same manner that the debts of partners trading together in business may be sued for and recovered." Exception is made from the provisions of this section of bonds legally issued by the company, and it is also provided that suit shall be brought against the company and its assets exhausted before the stockholders can be resorted to. It is asserted that this law still stands and can be enforced against the stockholders. It is not fully established that it is so; but if it is it will introduce a novel and rather singular feature into the complications of the Reading company's affairs.

—Mr. B. F. Nourse has, in the Boston *Advertiser* of January 13, an elaborate article on the silver question. He takes the ground that the true policy to be pursued is remonstration of silver by the leading countries in concert. There should be an international agreement fixing the ratio of value between gold and silver and making gold and silver equally within each country an unlimited legal tender with unlimited coinage. He argues that the establishment of the gold standard alone in the leading nations will result in a scarcity of that metal, a general unemployment of labor, hopeless, a prolonged distress in business and industry, issue of inflated paper currencies, and extensive repudiations of national debts by people unable to pay in gold the gold of its full value. Mr. Nourse opposes the Bland bill on the ground that the present passage of such a measure would throw upon the United States the fearful burden of the oppressing Europe of carrying the surplus of silver. Delay seems to him preferable, and he expresses the opinion that it would be better to postpone the resumption of specie payment ten years than to attempt it in 1879 "at the fearful cost of restoring here a silver legal tender currency when it shall have been driven out of Europe."

The probable result, if silver were now made an unlimited legal tender, would be, says Mr. Nourse, in conclusion, "that the silver currency would be so capricious, fluctuating, and treacherous that the people would be compelled in self defense to adopt gold prices and gold contracts as a system."

—The Philadelphia *Times* makes a hard hit at one of the leading features of stock speculation in the following paragaaph from its financial columns: "One of the worst features of the street is the fact that many company officials are also leading operators, and are enabled to make use of the information gained from their positions for their personal profit. Their *modus operandi* is some what varied. Sometimes when the stock, in just expectation of a large revenue and increased dividends, runs up to high figures they sell out. A small dividend is then declared, the stock falls and they buy in again, pocketing the difference. Again, they pass a dividend or declare one according as the action in one direction or the other will best serve their individual interest. The very fact that one of this class is a purchaser is advantageous to the seller, while if he is a large seller, there is a corresponding decline, and an eighth or a quarter per cent. on some thousands of shares form quite a respectable item in a bank account. We name no names, but it will not require very keen-eyed observation to fit the shoe to the proper foot. The worst result is that not only the immediate stock thus manipulated are affected, but the evil spreads to all others of the same class."

—The semi-annual statement of the Bank of California, recently published in New York, is interesting as showing how successfully the bank has been managed since reorganization. The capital stock of $5,000,000 is unimpaired, and the liberally paid up. Since the resumption of business, October 2, 1875, liabilities to the amount of about $14,000,000 have been liquidated; the money advanced by the syndicate has been paid with interest, and that corporation has been divested; all the depositors who had money in the bank at the time of its suspension have been paid in full with interest, while the gross earnings during the interval have been over $1,250,000.

—In the case of Cowdry *et al.* against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company—to set aside the decree of sale—the United States Supreme Court on the 15th denied the motion for the following reasons: That they were not parties to the suit; that stockholders could not become parties except where it is shown that the directors are grossly negligent of their duties, and then only with great caution and as a matter of discretion with the Circuit Court, with which the Supreme Court will not interfere. This decision virtually closes all litigation and ignores all the assumed rights of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company.

—The London *News'* money article of December 27th says: Money appears to have been wanted both in Paris and Berlin during the past week. The return of the German Bank shows an increase of over a million in the "securities," while to the same item in the French return more than two millions have been added. In each case the demand has palpably arisen from the same causes as that which have brought about the alterations in our own returns, viz: the payments on account of revenue and the home requirements for Christmas. The coin and bullion now held by the three national banks of England, France and Germany amounts to £140,810,000, as compared with £112,480,000 at the same date last year.

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	48¾	....	....
Reading	....	....	18¼
Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	140	140¾	....
Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Buffalo	....	95	....
Lehigh Valley	....	49¾	....
Allegheny Valley	23½	....	....
Central Transportation	38	39	10¾
N. C. & St. L. 7's	86	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 106¾

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Money 4@6 per cent closing at 3. Prime mercantile paper @7 per cent. Customs receipts $185,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $294,000. Clearings $26,000,000. Sterling dull at 8@8 4-8¼.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 106¾ and closed at 106¾, carrying rates 2@5 per cent. Loans also made flat. Silver at London 58¾ pence per ounce; here bar silver is 133½ bid; greenbacks and 125¾@125¾ bid in gold; silver coin 125¼.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds in small supply, strong and higher with an active demand. Railroad bonds St. Paul consolidated and Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible are lower, the rest steady. State securities quiet. In the general market New Jersey Central was exceptionally strong, advancing from 34½ to 35¾, and closing at 35¾. Considerable stock loaned out to bears was called in to-day, and under this forcing operation cash stock was worth at one time as high as ¾ per cent., at the final rate was ½. This caused a large covering of short interests. At the close ¾ per cent. was bid for use to-morrow. The advance in this stock was assisted by reports from Philadelphia that a settlement of accounts had been effected between the New Jersey Central road and the Lehigh Navigation Company. Illinois Central was weak and declined 1 per cent.; New York Central advanced ½; other changes were unimportant. Transactions 80,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Western Union, 10,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Erie, 12,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Michigan Central, 6,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 10,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

West Union Tel...	85½	C., C., C. & I.....	37
Quicksilver.....	15	Rock Island.....	101¾
Do. preferred...	20	St. Paul.....	18
Mariposa.....	6	Do. preferred.....	45¾
Do. preferred...	6¾	Toledo & Wabash..	6
Pacific Mail.....	25	Ft. Wayne.....	103½
Adams Express...	102	Terre Haute.....	3
Wells Fargo Ex...	114½	Do. preferred....	14½
American Ex....	57¼	Chicago & Alton..	101¼
United States Ex..	56½	Do. preferred....	110
New York Central.	103	Ohio & Mississippi.	24½
Erie.....	5½	Del. & Lack.....	74¾
Do. preferred....	17¾	Atlantic & P. Tel..	16¾
Harlem.....	140	Missouri Pacific ..	101¾
Do. preferred....	133	Atlantic & P. pref.	52
Michigan Central..	48¾	Indiana Central...	30¼
Panama.....	125½	Burl. & Quincy....	113¾
Lake Shore.....	55¾	Hannibal & St. Joe.	12¾
Illinois Central...	86¾	Union Pac. stock..	60
Cleve. and Pitts...	92	Central Pac. stock.	103¾
Northwestern	36	Union Pac. bds....	103½
Do. preferred....	56¾	Do. land grants...	104¼
N. J. Central.....	35¾	Do. S. F. bonds..	95

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881.	114½	New 5's.....	112¼
5-20's, 1865.....	106¾	New 4½'s.....	108½
5-20's, 1865, new..	110¾	10-40's, registered.	113½
5-20's, 1867.....	113¾	10-40's, coupons....	113½
5-20's, 1868.....	113¾	Currency 6's.....	123

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old.....	43¼	Virginia, old.....	39
Tennessee, new.....	43¾	Missouri 6's.....	104½
Virginia, new.....	39		

LONDON, January 19, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balances to-day is £50,000. Consols 95 5-16. United States bonds —5-20's, 1865, 105½; do 1867, 109¼; new 5's, 109½; 10-40's, 107. Railroad securities —New York Central 99; Erie 9¼; preferred 19.

PARIS, January 19.—Rentes 106 francs 52½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 19.—United States bonds—New 5's 102¾.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19—Gold 107@107¼. Sight exchange on New York ½ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 514¼.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 19, 1877.

The markets of this city to-day were entirely without changes of importance sufficient to justify special attention. Trade generally was described to be just about what it was yesterday, that is to say, fair for the time and promising for the future. Sales continue small but frequent. There is no necessity for multiplying words on the subject, for at the best they can only be of the usual stereotyped form.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls.....	2,102	Cheese, lbs.....	100
Wheat, bush.....	1,600	Butter, pkgs.....	64
Barley, bus.....	5,334	Potatoes, bush....	75
Oats, bush.....	774	Hay, bales.....	65
Corn, bush.....	1,664	Apples, bbls.....	30

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain trade to-day was quiet and firm, and we have no changes to report. Wheat is still very scarce and 1@2cent dull to lower. Prime red wheat $1 40@1 43 ₱ bushel; prime amber $1 43@1 45; prime white $1 45@1 50. We can repeat what was said yesterday of corn, that the receipts are very light, and the demand only moderate, as those not dressingly in need of it do not purchase, expecting a drop in prices just as soon as needed. We quote: Ear 53@55c; prime shelled 51@53c. Oats continue in good supply and in some quarters rather easier. We may add that prices of many things in the produce line are nominal rather than real.

ALTEE—Good cooking and eating apples were in moderate demand and sold at $1 50@2 00 ₱ barrel; lower grades $1 00@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—Market quiet with sales at 40c ₱ pound.

BEESWAX—Is quoted at 20@25c ₱ ₱.

BEANS—Are in fair demand at $1 90@2 25 for prime white navy. Lima beans, new crop, $4 50 per bushel.

BROOM-CORN—Prices unchanged. Choice hurl 6@7c, as to quality; brush that will work up 5@6c; medium 3½@4c; crooked and inferior not desired; crooked in fair demand at about 25 per cent. off the prices we quote, to sell.

BUTTER—Dull and quoted at 20@25c ₱ ₱.

SHAKER DRIED CORN—Fair supply and quiet at 7c ₱ ₱.

HOMINY—Demand moderate at $3 75@4 00 ₱ barrel.

NUTS—Hickory nuts dull at 75@$1 00 per bushel; shellbarks a little scarce, and quoted at $1 75@2 00.

ONIONS—Still scarce and prices firm at $2 75 @3 00 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—California comb 23c ₱ ₱; home honey 22c.

CRANBERRIES—Supply sufficient and market dull. The quotations are $10 00 ₱ bbl; $3 25@ 3 50 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Prices range from $3 50@4 50, barrel included, for common; $5 00@5 50 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUITS—Market decidedly slow. We quote dried apples at 4@5c; ₱ ₱ for prime; sliced peaches 10c; evaporated peaches 12@20c per pound according to quality.

DRIED PEACHES—Still demand is good for new crop at $1 50@1 60 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—Is still plenty and the demand only moderate. We quote: Choice Elgin creamery 25@27c per ₱; do fold 22@23c; choice dairy rolls 20@22c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quiet at $3 50@3 75 per cwt for prime; $7 25@7 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—Market quiet and no changes to report. We quote prime Ohio factory at 14 @14½c in round lots; jobbing at 15@15½c. New York Goshen 15@16c; round lots 15½@16c; in a jobbing way. Young American 13c; nutmeg 12c.

SEEDS—There is as yet but little inquiry. The asking rates from store are: Cloverseed $6 00 @6 50 ₱ bushel or $5 ₱ bushel in small lots; timothy seed $2 00@2 15.

EGGS—Strictly fresh eggs are still very scarce, and sold readily at 30@35c ₱ dozen; for packed there were fewer sales, and we quote them at 23@25c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 55@60c ₱ ₱ at wholesale; 60@70c in a jobbing way; mixed are quoted at 35@40c ₱ ₱ at wholesale; 40@45c in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—The market is abundantly supplied, and dull. Dressed poultry especially is in even more than sufficient supply, and the weather being soft has a depressing influence on prices. Chickens, both live and dressed, are most called for. We quote to-day: Dressed chickens 11@12c ₱ ₱. We quote live turkeys at 6@7c; young chickens 5@6c ₱ pair. Live chickens in coop 40@45c ₱ pair. Ducks, live, 45@50c ₱ pair; dressed 12@13c. Geese, 50@60c each; dressed 8@9c ₱ ₱.

POTATOES—The market is unchanged from yesterday's prices. We quote from store: Prime peachblows $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel; early rose $1 20@1 25; Peerless $1 25. Sweet potatoes were out of market to-day.

VINEGAR—Is scarcely anything doing. We quote nominally 17@19c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

WOOL—Coarse fleece is in fair demand and sold to a limited extent at 38@39c; combing, ₱ ₱, 40c; tub-washed, ₱ ₱, 38c; city pullings, ₱ ₱, 25@30; unwashed, ₱ ₱, 18@20c.

Provisions.

The provision market was fairly active, prices ruling about the same as yesterday, but in bacon there was a noticeable firmness, owing to a strengthening of prices in the West. In refined lard we note a decline of ¼c except on tin pails.

BACON—Shoulders, new, 8¼c per pound; short rib sides 10¾c; clear sides 11c.

CITY CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 12¾c ₱ ₱ for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy, and we quote sugar-cured at 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 15c. Beef tongues, per dozen, are quoted at $6 25.

LARD—The market is quiet and strong at the following quotations: Kettle lard, tierces, 12c; 5-lb pails 12¾c; balls 12¾c. Refined lard—Tierces 12¾c; 5-lb pails 13¾c; 20-lb pails 13¾c; 3-lb tinpails 14½c; 5-lb do, 14¼c; 6-lb do, 14¼c; 3-lb caddies, 14¾c; 5-lb do 14½c.

LARD OIL—Cincinnati oil, double extra $1 00 @1 05 ₱ gall; extra No. 1, 90@95c; No. 2, 85@86c; miners' white winter 83c; miners' yellow winter 57c. Pittsburgh oil, double extra No. 1 winter strained 90c ₱ gall; No. 1, 80c; No. 2 do 65c.

MESS PORK—Following are the ruling quotations: $18 50@19 00 ₱ bbl. The market is reported quiet and firm.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, at 8¼@8c ₱ ₱; country do 7¾@8c ₱ ₱; rough 5¼@6c ₱ ₱.

Groceries.

The grocery market was good to-day, as it was yesterday, and as then was without events, dealers expressing themselves contented with the character of their trade. We give below the ruling prices unchanged.

Green Coffees.	₱.	*Sugars.*	₱.
Fancy Rio.....	23c	Standard A.....	11⅝c
Choice Rio.....	24½	Standard B.....	11⅜
Prime Rio.....	23	Do. cream C.....	11c
Good Rio.....	21	Extra C—yel. 9¾	10¼
Ordinary Rio.....	20	C—yellow..... 9¼	9¾
Fancy Java.....	30	Franklin, B. 10¾	10¾
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans..8¾	10¼
Rio, in papers..	23	Cut Loaf.....	13½
2l grades do..	25	Crushed.....	13½
Rio, in bulk.....	28½	Powdered.....	12½
Java, in papers..	33	Granulated.....	12½
Java, in bulk.....	30½	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
		Strp ch. N. O..	60@65
Teas.		Prime.....	50@55
Young Hyson..	25@	*Syrups.*	
Gunpowder....	30@	Ex. white drips.	64@65c
Imperial.....	30@	Sugar drips.....	55c
Japan.....	25@	Lower grades....	25@50c
Oolong.....	25@	*Spices.*	₱ ₱.
Fancy Oolong..	1 00	Pearl.....	13@14c
Souchong....	2@	Cassia.....	20c
Spices—Whole.		Corn.....	7½@8c
Cloves.....	45	Chicago gloss....	8
Allspice.....	17	Chicago sugars..	9
Cassia.....	20@	*Rice.*	
Nutmegs.....	1 15	Candied.	
Pepper.....	18	Choice Carolina..	8½@9
		Louisiana.....	5½@6
		Soda.	
Irgh soap, ₱ box..	4 20	Bi-carb, in kgs.	4¼@5
S. S. Stac, ₱ box..	5 75	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75	Bi-carb, in 5 papers.	6½c
Gold do.....	6 25	Sal soda.....	2 80
Extra olive soap..	3 80	Saltpetre.....	8
Do. N. Y. City, ₱ ₱	3	Tartaric acid.....	45
German mottled..	3	Cream tartar.....	30
California, ₱ box..	4 20	Alum.....	3½c

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is quiet and prices rule as below. We quote: Layers raisins, new, per box, ₱ 25. London layers, new, $3 25; Muscatel ₱ 20; mat raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valentias, new, 10c ₱ ₱; Sultanas 17c. Dates 8@8½c ₱ ₱. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 36c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Grenoble filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@12c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $4 00. Oranges—Florida $5 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts ₱ 00 ₱ hundred.

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations at which sales are made:

Per bbl.			
Extra No. 1 Mess	$27 00	Round herring..	Per bbl. $6 25
mackerel.....		Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pick., lf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring..	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	L'ge Georges cod-	
No. 2 medium....	12 50	fish, ₱ ₱.....	6
Large No. 3.....	12 00	Medium do.....	5 50
No. 3 medium....	9 00	Halibut, ₱ ₱.....	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 75	No. 1 Herring, ₱ ₱	35
Lake Trout, do..	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

CANNED GOODS—No change in prices. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans ₱ dozen, $1 60@1 75; raspberries do $1 85; strawberries do $1 65; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do $1 50; peaches, 2 ₱ cans, per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 00; pickles, bbls, $8 25; half-bbls, $4 75.

Petroleum.

January 19.—In refined we can only report a dull market, with more sellers than buyers, although the former are not forcing things, hence the only sales are limited to parcels to meet the wants of the home trade. This, however, has been the situation for some time, and we have nothing to report that is better market in the East and a larger export demand. The shipping rates are 24½c by the car load. At New York the market is very dull with not sufficient doing to establish prices, correct figures being very difficult to obtain, hence the figures furnished must be taken with allowance. Refined in shipping order 18 held at 20¾c; report says it can be purchased at lower prices; cases 30@33c. At Baltimore and Philadelphia the same dullness and inactivity continues, with no prospect of an improvement. We quote nominally at 20¾c; cases 30c.

Passing, January 19, 6 P. M.—Crude oil market has been dull and lifeless all day; speculation at a stand and legitimate business very limited. United and Conduit opened at 81 @81, touched $3 05@, and then gradually declined to $3 03, the present quotation. Sales and transactions reported in shipment; nominally $3 70@3 75. No quotation for Union. Shipments from the lower district for 18th inst. 24,353 barrels; average per day for January to 18th inst. 18,140 barrels.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, January 19.—The *Derrick* says of yesterday's market: The market opened at $3 53½, advanced shortly to $3 58¾, with a moderate business, declined to $3 56¾, reacted and advanced to $3 63¾, with only a few transactions between $3 60 and $3 63¾, at $3 at the sales were quite numerous, to which price it soon declined from $3 63¾; then the feeling improved again and there were sales at $3 61¾, then dropped to $3 57½, recovered under large offerings to buy, advanced and closed firm with $3 59¾ bid for old certificates and $3 60 for those dated to-morrow. In shipment trade continues comparatively inactive, but has little effect on the market. The price of Union at the wells has been bid up 15c above United certificates. The quotations for pipeage paid are as $3 57¾@77½. Sales 76,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, January 19, closing 18—There is still a very dull market; refined held to recent price, but there were a few small lots offered from second hands as low as 25@26c. The following are the quotations for New York delivery: Crude in bulk for large lots 17½c; city naptha 14½c in shippi g order; refined in barrels 29¾c for spot; cases 30@33c. At Philadelphia and Baltimore refined, spot, rules at 29¾c.

PARKERS, January 19—Market opened firm, with $3 60 bid for United; nothing doing in shipment; nominally $3 77½.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.—Market dull and nominal: crude 12¼@13c; standard white 26¾c; cases 30c.

TITUSVILLE, January 19.—Market firm; $3 62½ bid.

OIL CITY, January 19.—Market quiet and dull. United at 57½; shipment not quotable.

ROUSEVILLE, January 19.—Market quiet; no buyers; held at $3 65.

TIDIOUTE, January 19.—Market quiet at about $3 70.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 19.—Petroleum dull; crude 14½c; refined 29¾c; cases 30@31c; city naptha 14½c.

BALTIMORE, January 19.—Petroleum firm; crude 12¾@12½c; refined 29c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.—Petroleum—Crude in barrels 16¾@16½c; refined 29¾c.

LIVERPOOL, January 19.—Refined petroleum 18½d; spirits do 12½d.

LONDON, January 19.—Refined petroleum 19¾d.

ANTWERP, January 19.—Refined petroleum 19 francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts, A. V. R. R.	1,245
Refined shipments, A. V. R. R.	960

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 20, 1877.

By reference to the sales reported below it will be seen that the quantity sold by our regular merchants this week falls far below last week's sales. The aggregate sales to-day do not amount to 2,000 tons, according to grade and quality. We hear of sales made by parties outside our regular merchants at prices even less than our report, but being without positive information as to price or quantity cannot report them in our list of sales. We cannot consent to report to have confidence enough in the future to induce them to buy ahead of their actual wants for consumption, and until the mills start up again we do not look for much increase in sales or improvement in price. We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

120 tons grey forge.....	$22 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge.....	21 00—4 mos
60 tons mottled and white.....	19 00—4 mos
50 tons grey forge.....	20 00—4 mos
50 tons grey forge.....	20 00—Cash
300 tons No. 1 foundry.....	24 00—4 mos

400 tons grey forge extra R S.....$22 00—Cash
300 tons grey forge..... 19 00—6 mos
40 tons No. 1 foundry..... 25 00—4 mos

ALLEGHENY COKE

50 tons cold blast..... $32 00—4 mos

NEW YORK.

January 18.—American Ry.—There is little if any change to note in the condition of the iron market this week. Makers continue firm in their views, and we hear of no disposition to force sales. It is thought by some that if prices should decline to any extent, furnaces now in blast will cease operations. No sales of importance are announced, although in some quarters we hear of an improved inquiry. We quote at unchanged figures as last week: Scotch dry No. 1, $21 00; foundry No. 2, $19 50@20 00; gray forge, $16 00@20 00.

Scotch Pig—The horrible condition of our streets tends to aggravate the already depressed condition of business here. The only local demand for Scotch iron—always light at this season—is at a complete standstill, and not a cargo is reported. The arrivals since our last amount to about 350 tons Coltness and Glen Cairnock to order. We quote nominally: Gartsherrie $27 00@27 50; Eglinton, $25 50@25 00; and Carnbroe, $25 00@26 00.

Bessemer Pig—Still demand is good for new crop at $1 50@1 60 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—Is still plenty and the demand only moderate. We quote: Choice Ohio creamery 25@27c per ₱; do fold 22@23c; choice dairy rolls 20@22c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quiet at $3 50@3 75 per cwt for prime; $7 25@7 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—Market quiet and no changes to report. We quote prime Ohio factory at 14 @14½c in round lots; jobbing at 15@15½c. New York Goshen 15@16c; round lots 15½@16c; in a jobbing way. Young American 13c; nutmeg 12c.

SEEDS—There is as yet but little inquiry. The asking rates from store are: Cloverseed $6 00 @6 50 ₱ bushel or $5 ₱ bushel in small lots; timothy seed $2 00@2 15.

EGGS—Strictly fresh eggs are still very scarce, and sold readily at 30@35c ₱ dozen; for packed there were fewer sales, and we quote them at 23@25c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 55@60c ₱ ₱ at wholesale; 60@70c in a jobbing way; mixed are quoted at 35@40c ₱ ₱ at wholesale; 40@45c in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—The market is abundantly supplied, and dull. Dressed poultry especially is in even more than sufficient supply, and the weather being soft has a depressing influence on prices. Chickens, both live and dressed, are most called for. We quote to-day: Dressed chickens 11@12c ₱ ₱. We quote live turkeys at 6@7c; young chickens 5@6c ₱ pair. Live chickens in coop 40@45c ₱ pair. Ducks, live, 45@50c ₱ pair; dressed 12@13c. Geese, 50@60c each; dressed 8@9c ₱ ₱.

POTATOES—The market is unchanged from yesterday's prices. We quote from store: Prime peachblows $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel; early rose $1 20@1 25; Peerless $1 25. Sweet potatoes were out of market to-day.

VINEGAR—Is scarcely anything doing. We quote nominally 17@19c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

WOOL—Coarse fleece is in fair demand and sold to a limited extent at 38@39c; combing, ₱ ₱, 40c; tub-washed, ₱ ₱, 38c; city pullings, ₱ ₱, 25@30; unwashed, ₱ ₱, 18@20c.

Provisions.

The provision market was fairly active, prices ruling about the same as yesterday, but in bacon there was a noticeable firmness, owing to a strengthening of prices in the West. In refined lard we note a decline of ¼c except on tin pails.

BACON—Shoulders, new, 8¼c per pound; short rib sides 10¾c; clear sides 11c.

CITY CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 12¾c ₱ ₱ for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy, and we quote sugar-cured at 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 15c. Beef tongues, per dozen, are quoted at $6 25.

LARD—The market is quiet and strong at the following quotations: Kettle lard, tierces, 12c; 5-lb pails 12¾c; balls 12¾c. Refined lard—Tierces 12¾c; 5-lb pails 13¾c; 20-lb pails 13¾c; 3-lb tinpails 14½c; 5-lb do, 14¼c; 6-lb do, 14¼c; 3-lb caddies, 14¾c; 5-lb do 14½c.

LARD OIL—Cincinnati oil, double extra $1 00 @1 05 ₱ gall; extra No. 1, 90@95c; No. 2, 85@86c; miners' white winter 83c; miners' yellow winter 57c. Pittsburgh oil, double extra No. 1 winter strained 90c ₱ gall; No. 1, 80c; No. 2 do 65c.

MESS PORK—Following are the ruling quotations: $18 50@19 00 ₱ bbl. The market is reported quiet and firm.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, at 8¼@8c ₱ ₱; country do 7¾@8c ₱ ₱; rough 5¼@6c ₱ ₱.

Groceries.

The grocery market was good to-day, as it was yesterday, and as then was without events, dealers expressing themselves contented with the character of their trade. We give below the ruling prices unchanged.

Green Coffees.	₱.	*Sugars.*	₱.
Fancy Rio.....	23c	Standard A.....	11⅝c
Choice Rio.....	24½	Standard B.....	11⅜
Prime Rio.....	23	Do. cream C.....	11c
Good Rio.....	21	Extra C—yel. 9¾	10¼
Ordinary Rio.....	20	C—yellow..... 9¼	9¾
Fancy Java.....	30	Franklin, B. 10¾	10¾
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans..8¾	10¼
Rio, in papers..	23	Cut Loaf.....	13½
2l grades do..	25	Crushed.....	13½
Rio, in bulk.....	28½	Powdered.....	12½
Java, in papers..	33	Granulated.....	12½
Java, in bulk.....	30½	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
		Strp ch. N. O..	60@65
Teas.		Prime.....	50@55
Young Hyson..	25@	*Syrups.*	
Gunpowder....	30@	Ex. white drips.	64@65c
Imperial.....	30@	Sugar drips.....	55c
Japan.....	25@	Lower grades....	25@50c
Oolong.....	25@	*Spices.*	₱ ₱.
Fancy Oolong..	1 00	Pearl.....	13@14c
Souchong....	2@	Cassia.....	20c
Spices—Whole.		Corn.....	7½@8c
Cloves.....	45	Chicago gloss....	8
Allspice.....	17	Chicago sugars..	9
Cassia.....	20@	*Rice.*	
Nutmegs.....	1 15	Candied.	
Pepper.....	18	Choice Carolina..	8½@9
		Louisiana.....	5½@6
		Soda.	
Irgh soap, ₱ box..	4 20	Bi-carb, in kgs.	4¼@5
S. S. Stac, ₱ box..	5 75	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75	Bi-carb, in 5 papers.	6½c
Gold do.....	6 25	Sal soda.....	2 80
Extra olive soap..	3 80	Saltpetre.....	8
Do. N. Y. City, ₱ ₱	3	Tartaric acid.....	45
German mottled..	3	Cream tartar.....	30
California, ₱ box..	4 20	Alum.....	3½c

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is quiet and prices rule as below. We quote: Layers raisins, new, per box, ₱ 25. London layers, new, $3 25; Muscatel ₱ 20; mat raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valentias, new, 10c ₱ ₱; Sultanas 17c. Dates 8@8½c ₱ ₱. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 36c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Grenoble filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@12c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $4 00. Oranges—Florida $5 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts ₱ 00 ₱ hundred.

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations at which sales are made:

Per bbl.			
Extra No. 1 Mess	$27 00	Round herring..	Per bbl. $6 25
mackerel.....		Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pick., lf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring..	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	L'ge Georges cod-	
No. 2 medium....	12 50	fish, ₱ ₱.....	6
Large No. 3.....	12 00	Medium do.....	5 50
No. 3 medium....	9 00	Halibut, ₱ ₱.....	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 75	No. 1 Herring, ₱ ₱	35
Lake Trout, do..	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

CANNED GOODS—No change in prices. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans ₱ dozen, $1 60@1 75; raspberries do $1 85; strawberries do $1 65; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do $1 50; peaches, 2 ₱ cans, per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 00; pickles, bbls, $8 25; half-bbls, $4 75.

Petroleum.

January 19.—In refined we can only report a dull market, with more sellers than buyers, although the former are not forcing things, hence the only sales are limited to parcels to meet the wants of the home trade. This, however, has been the situation for some time, and we have nothing to report that is better market in the East and a larger export demand. The shipping rates are 24½c by the car load. At New York the market is very dull with not sufficient doing to establish prices, correct figures being very difficult to obtain, hence the figures furnished must be taken with allowance. Refined in

CITY MATTERS.

For seventy-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. S. G. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL B'K'G. PITTSBURGH, PA., January 19, 1877.

Time	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	Dir.	Miles per hour	Veath
7 A. M.	29.25	26	90	S. W	5	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.18	37	78	S. W	10	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29.010	29	91	S. E.	3	Cloudy

Mean barometer...30.049 Highest thermom.... 39
Mean thermom.... 38.2 Lowest thermom.... 29

If Your Liver is Out of Order
use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills; they will remove biliousness and cure any costive tendency. MWS*

Western University.

A course of weekly lectures on experimental chemistry will be delivered in the lecture room of the Western University, beginning Thursday, January 18th, at 8 P. M., by Francis C. Phillips, Professor of Chemistry. The course will include about twenty lecures, which will be fully illustrated by experiments. Fee for the course $6.

The Boatman's Insurance Company.

The statement of the Boatman's Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh, for the year 1876, is printed in another column, for the information of the public. The capital stock is $225,000. The total assets are $273,915 40. The receipts during the year were $47,650 78. The total disbursements, on marine and fire losses, were $17,805 59. The dividends amounted to $29,250, of which $22,500 were applied to credit of stock due bills and $6,750 paid in cash. On the whole, the statement is a very creditable one, and shows that the Boatman's ranks among the stablest of our home companies.

A Family Deeply Distressed.

The smallpox has sadly distressed the family of Mr. Emile Pfeifer, residing on Larkins alley, near Seventeenth street, South Side. A week ago they buried a child, yesterday another, a little girl aged six years lies in the house a corpse, while her sister aged eight years is ill of the disease in the most virulent type. In addition to this the father and mother are both sick. The only well person in the family is a bright little girl aged ten or twelve years. Fortunately Mr. Pfeifer is in fairly prosperous circumstances. Dr. Thomas is in attendance, and neighbors are doing what they can in the way of attention to the distressed family.

Losses at Monongahela City.

The Monongahela *Republican* of the 18th instant, says: By the ice break we may note the following losses to our locality: Foster, Blythe & Neel, $4,000; Staib, four loaded and three empty boats; Gilmore, two loaded and three empty boats; Milesville, four loaded and three empty boats; Hiram Warne, steamboat and tipple, all a total wreck; Hammond & Ko'chum, marine docks swept away; Culbertson's mills, no loss; Elkhorn waya broken down. The steamers Layman and Hawk are in southern ice safe; Hoosier lost nothing at Black Diamond; Dennis Barnes, engineer, and Charles McBane, of the steamer Phillips, at Gilmore's were injured by the parting of a line; steamer only slightly injured; one flat lost from the New Eagle; Hueston lost tipple and all his flouts; Keller's boat Wild Boy safely moored at paper mill. Of course our coal men lose heavily below. About 100 logs have been caught and landed along the river front.

Drunkenness vs. Lying.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Mr. Swinehimla, in her article in your yesterday's issue, on the temperance movement, seems to think the responsibility of lying, compared with drinking, is enormous. Suppose she view the the matter from this standpoint: That the innocent suffer much more from the influence or power wielded over them through drinkers and drunkards, than from those who sign a pledge and then "lie" themselves into drinking again.

If one innocent family "out of every sixty," who has been cursed by a drunken husband and father, has, through a temperance movement, been made able to rejoice permanently in liberty from this demon, will that not more than repay for the additional "lies" heaped upon the other "fifty-nine" drunkards "who must have their portion in the lake that burnsth," at no loss, comparatively, to these fifty-nine families whose condition is none the worse for the attempt made? E.

Ticket Scalpers.

A day or two ago an individual purchased a ticket issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Samuel Silverman, and it is thought he was an agent of the company from the fact that he subsequently made an information for "scalping" against Silverman before an Alderman. The act of Assembly relating to this business terms it is a misdemeanor, for which the penalty is a fine of $500 and im prisonment.

About two years ago the Pennsylvania Railroad's agents prosecuted a number of persons who were engaged in the railroad scalping, among whom were Max Schamberg, Wyler, DeRoy and others, and the suits resulted in the discomfiture of the "scalpers," who were fined amounts ranging from $100 to $400. Nevertheless the business, which is claimed by those engaged in it to legitimate, has gone on and prospered, and now it seems that the matter will be brought to the notice of the law again, and it is supposed the question as to the legal right of persons to engage in the business will be tested.

Alleged Defaulter Caught.

A short time ago the COMMERCIAL gave a brief account of the quiet departure of a young man named Julius Streng, an outside collecting agent for the Western Keystone Knitting Company, of the South Side, without settling his accounts with the company. Since that time additional transactions have been discovered, wherein it is alleged that young Streng forged drafts and orders for a number of small sums which he has collected on account of the company and appropriated to his own use. Mr. Julius Prager, the manager of the company, notified Chief Harizell, and the detective force was placed on the track of the absconding agent. Nothing was heard of his whereabouts until yesterday morning, when a dispatch was received from New York announcing his arrest in that city. An officer of the Knitting Company's was sent after the accused yesterday to bring him back to the city. The sum in default is not exactly known, but the amount now discovered is about three hundred dollars. This includes small sums borrowed and collected on the company's account. A forged draft for thirty dollars, it is charged, was drawn upon an Elizabethtown customer of the company.

The P. P. Bliss Fund

H. K. Porter, Treasurer of the P. P Bliss Fund, for this vicinity, acknowledges the following additional sums from Sabbath Schools:

Bakerstown M. E. S. S.	$ 2 70
Grapeville Station Union S. S.	1 00
Woodville Mission S. S., Allegheny	1 10
First Pres. Church S. S., Pittsburgh	24 94
Mt. Washington Presbyterian S. S.	5 00
Shade Presbyterian S. S.	40 25
Mt. Oliver Mission S. S.	1 40
	$ 76 34
Previously acknowledged	219 64
Total from thirty-nine schools and one individual	$295 98

This acknowledgment should have appeared on Wednesday:

Rochester Baptist S. S.	$ 1 50
School Street Mission S. S., Allegheny	10 00
Providence Pres. M. S. S., Allegheny	22 50
Chartiers Presbyterian S. S.	1 50
Irwin Presbyterian S. S.	1 20
Seventh Presbyterian Church S. S.	3 00
Freeman Chapel S. S., Penn Station	1 63
M. E. Church S. S., Penn Station	1 00
Second Presb. Church S. S., Pittsburgh	15 00
	$ 55 35
Previously acknowledged	164 29
Total	$219 64

A Recorder for Allegheny.

The text of the bill entitled, "An act creating and defining the duties and powers of a Recorder for cities below the second class, which accept the provisions of the act," introduced a few days ago by Senator Gazzam, has been forwarded to Mayor Phillips. The main features of the bill are as follows: The Recorder must be a man learned in the law and shall be elected at the regular municipal election; or, if that be too far removed in point of time from the creation of the office, or the happening of a vacancy, at a special election to be held in thirty days' notice. He shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Mayor in enforcing the ordinances of the city and criminal laws of the State, and shall exercise like civil and criminal jurisdiction as justices of the peace, with like right of appeal to the Court of Common Pleas. He shall likewise have jurisdiction in causes of action where the sum demanded is not above $300, but this shall not affect the jurisdiction of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the county. He shall keep a docket of all fines and penalties which, except his lawful fees, belong to the city, and he shall report to Councils, at each meeting, the number and names of persons against whom judgments shall have been rendered, and all the moneys collected by him on such fines and penalties for violations of ordinances shall be paid over to the City Treasurer monthly. Before entering on the duties of his office the Recorder shall give a bond, with two sureties, in the sum of $2,000, conditioned for the faithful application of all moneys, for which bond must be approved by the Court of Common Pleas and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the county. Should this act pass its provisions will of course apply to Allegheny, it being a city of the third class, but it will have to be accepted by the Councils and approved by the Mayor.

THE TWELFTH WARD HOSPITAL

Report of the Executive Committee.

The report of General J. K. Moorhead, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Twelfth Ward (or City Department of the Western Pennsylvania) Hospital to the Board of Managers was not read, for some reason or other, at the annual meeting, and by request we print it herewith:

The close of the fiscal year makes it our duty, and it is now, in some respects a pleasant one, to lay before your Board the workings of the Hospital, in all its details, since our last annual report.

The reports of the Superintendent, Medical Staff and Treasurer, hereto appended, are so full and complete, that a reference to some of the items contained in them is about all that need be said by us. From their report you will see that during the year six hundred and sixty-nine patients have been within the walls of the hospital, suffering from accidents, diseases, disabilities and infirmities of various kinds and grades. Of this entire number, those who paid in whole or in part were *only* 99; discharged soldiers, 132; charity patients, 438; total, 669.

An examination of these figures shows the extent of this charity.

The first class, who are able to contribute in full or in part for their maintenance, are supplied with food, medical or surgical attendance and all the comforts of home, at very moderate rates.

The second, the Western Pennsylvania soldiers, who served in the recent rebellion, when sick or unable from infirmity of any kind, to earn a subsistence, here find a shelter, where all their wants are supplied, including clothing, shoes, etc.

The third class, by far the most numerous, is composed of all sorts and conditions, worthy and unworthy, temperate and intemperate; some who have, by their own evil acts and bad habits, brought themselves to poverty and want. Others, overtaken by misfortunes, afflictions and sorrow, are reduced to that condition, and seek this asylum. Our doors are open to all such without invidious distinction, to the extent of our income; but as that is limited, increased care must be taken to prevent the reception of chronic incurable patients, who must be provided for elsewhere, that our means may be applied as intended by the donors to the care and cure of those requiring medical and surgical skill. In other words, our institution is a Hospital, and not a Poor House, and although we receive hundreds who would otherwise have to go to the city or county homes; and to that extent relieve the citizens from the payment of poor tax, yet we must endeavor to limit our receptions to our means; and if this class of patients are to be continued, it can only be done, (and then very properly), by the Guardians and Directors sending to us such patients as require skilful medical and surgical treatment, and pay for their keeping.

An examination of the financial statements herewith is sufficient to satisfy all that with our present limited means the number of cases treated must be reduced or our resources increased, for although the average cost per patient compares so favorably with the best similar institutions, yet our expenditures for the past year have exceeded our income by more than five thousand dollars. A considerable number of patients of a class heretofore received and treated by us, will therefore have to be thrown upon the institutions before referred to, who are required to provide for them, or upon private charity. We invite the Board and citizens generally to a thorough and full examination of the hospital, as to its adaptability, convenience and comfort for the sick and suffering, its cleanliness, ventilation, discipline and supplies of food and nourishment, and fear no comparison with other institutions.

We take pride in referring your board to the tabular statements of the Superintendent and Medical Staff. The first showing a comparison of the cost of maintenance with our hospital and the best hospital in the country, the second making the same comparison as to the death rate; in both cases very creditably to our institution.

In our last annual report we stated that a definite arrangement had been made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, about the bridge to be erected across the railroad tracks, so as to give safe and easy access to the hospital, and that the same was to be completed on or before November 1, 1876. We regret to say that no progress has yet been made in building the bridge, but negotiations are now under way with regard to the property that will be occupied, the grades necessary, and the requirements of the city under their contract, with the railroad company. We trust that all these arrangements will be satisfactorily made, and the work soon put under contract.

In conclusion, we congratulate the board that so much has been done to ameliorate the condition of the sick, helpless and infirm. We only wish it was more, and our regret is that, under existing laws, we are not able to extend the benefits of the institution to hundreds more, our financial condition admonishes us that we must decrease and diminish, which can only be done by refusing to admit those not coming clearly within the rules.

Religious services have been held during the year, on Sabbath afternoons, in one of the large wards, where the largest portion of the inmates were enabled to hear the gospel preached by clergymen of different denominations, to the comfort and edification of many souls.

Our thanks are due to the clergymen for their labor of love, and to the member of this committee who made the arrangements from week to week, for these services.

[NOTE.—The Executive Committee is composed of the following named gentlemen: Messrs. J. K. Moorhead, William P Weyman, Joseph Albree, Alexander Nimick, Wm. McCreery, J. H. Shoenberger, Isaac Jones, Ormsby Phillips and Wilson Miller.]—ED.

A UNIQUE OFFICER.

He Constitutes Himself a Judge and Jury, and Thus Spoils an Important Capture.

Yesterday morning, soon after one freight car of a train, which had come in from Chicago, was switched on a siding near the Outer depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, it was discovered that the car had been broken open and a large quantity of valuable lace and ruffles stolen. The private watchman of the company soon after saw two suspicious men climbing over the wall which stands near the track at that point. He followed these, and arrested them on the corner of Liberty and Fifteenth streets. He then started in the direction of the Twelfth ward station house, but meeting an officer on the way he turned the men over to the Italians over to him. Previous to this he had searched valises, which they carried, and discovered in them a large lot of lace and ruffles. The Italians said that the goods belonged to them, they being peddlers, and they accounted for their appearance on the train by saying that they had stolen a ride from Chicago. The watchman then of the railroad telegraphed to the Mayor to hold the men. That was the first his Honor heard of the case. Then it was discovered that the officer, for some unaccountable cause had permitted the Italians to go free. No trace has since been found of them, and it is likely that there will soon be a vacancy in the police force of that district.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House — "Only a Woman."

The new play performed by the Opera House Company last evening, with Miss Charlotte Thompson in the leading *role* is one of much interest, wrought out in a skilful and masterly way. The character of *Miriam Grey* as presented by Miss Thompson is a very touching and attractive one, and the art and delicacy of its impersonation fairly earned the generous applause which it received. The support of the company was excellent, Mr. Gotthold's *Achille* being a very powerful and pathetic effort, although once or twice he forgot the French accent of the character in the interest of the play. Miss Hastings, Miss Fletcher, Messrs. Dean, Willard and Beck were also spirited and accurate in their representations.

This afternoon Miss Thompson will again appear in her unrivalled character of *Miss Multon* and the last opportunity to see her in that intense performance will be sure to attract a large audience. In the evening Miss Thompson will appear in the play of "Rough Diamonds." "Ten Nights in a Bar-room" will also be given.

Library Hall—"Forbidden Fruit."

This is last two chances to enjoy the laughable and sparkling comedy will be this afternoon and evening, after which the talented actors who have given it, will depart, leaving behind them the pleasant memory of having contributed an unusual amount of pleasure and amusement to all who have seen them. Crowded houses will be a matter of course at the performances to-day, and the play will speak for itself, so that further comment on it here is unnecessary.

Religious services have been held during the year, on Sabbath afternoons, in one of the large wards, where the largest portion of the inmates were enabled to hear the gospel preached by clergymen of different denominations, to the comfort and edification of many souls.

Our thanks are due to the clergymen for their labor of love, and to the member of this committee who made the arrangements from week to week, for these services.

[NOTE.—The Executive Committee is composed of the following named gentlemen: Messrs. J. K. Moorhead, William P Weyman, Joseph Albree, Alexander Nimick, Wm. McCreery, J. H. Shoenberger, Isaac Jones, Ormsby Phillips and Wilson Miller.]—ED.

COUNTERFEITERS.

Additional Captures in Cambria County—The Alleged "Shover" in Allegheny Still in the Lockup.

Clark Haleman, alleged to be one of the Cambria county gang of counterfeiters, was arrested on Friday last by a United States detective. He was captured at the West over settlement, near the northern boundary which divides Cambria from Clearfield county, and lodged in the jail at Ebensburg. The detective who has been engaged in working up this matter, with the assistance of others, succeeded on Wednesday in arresting another of the party, named Lafayette Bloom, who was found at Cherry creek just across the Cambria line, and not far from Cherry-tree. The proof against them is said to be of such a positive nature as to leave but little doubt of their conviction at the ensuing term of the United States District Court which will convene in this city next week. The prisoners were taken to Johnstown, and a hearing was accorded them before United States Commissioner Rutledge. The evidence was sufficient to justify that official in binding them over, in default of $1,000 bail each, for trial.

The accused were taken to the art gallery immediately after the hearing, and photographed, after which the officers removed them to the lock-up till yesterday, when they were brought to the jail of this county, to await trial for the offence with which they are charged. The gang is now believed to be effectually broken up, but there are several members of it at large, and they may be arrested in due course of time. This makes eight of the gang already in custody.

Samuel Williams, who was arrested in Allegheny for passing bogus half dollar coin, is still held in the lock-up for the purpose of being identified by numerous store and saloon keepers who have been victimized. Yesterday morning F. M Tueffel, a Diamond saloon keeper, appeared at the Mayor's office with a bogus half dollar coin that he said Williams passed on him Thursday night for cigars, and Samuel Graber, an Ohio street beer vender, brought to the office a counterfeit coin of the same denomination that his wife had taken for a glass of beer and forty-five cents in change. Officer Harrison made an information against the prisoner before United States Commissioner McCandless, and he will be brought over to-day for a hearing.

CONFIDENTIAL CLERK MISSING.

Embezzlement of $2,500 from the Pittsburgh Book and News Company.

It was discovered yesterday that David H. Matson, of No. 7 Pride street, confidential clerk in the employ of the Pittsburgh Book and News Company, had embezzled nearly $2,500 of the funds of the concern and had "retired." Matson had been with the company ever since its organization, several years, and previously had been for a long time with Mr. W. A. Gildenfenny, the well known bookseller, who is also the agent of the company named. Mr. Gildenfenny had every confidence in Matson, as he showed by the latter's ability to be thrown upon the institutions before referred to, who are required to provide for them, or upon private charity. We invite the Board and citizens generally to a thorough and full examination of the hospital, as to its adaptability, convenience and comfort for the sick and suffering, its cleanliness, ventilation, discipline and supplies of food and nourishment, and fear no comparison with other institutions.

We take pride in referring your board to the tabular statements of the Superintendent and Medical Staff. The first showing a comparison of the cost of maintenance with our hospital and the best hospital in the country, the second making the same comparison as to the death rate; in both cases very creditably to our institution.

In our last annual report we stated that a definite arrangement had been made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, about the bridge to be erected across the railroad tracks, so as to give safe and easy access to the hospital, and that the same was to be completed on or before November 1, 1876. We regret to say that no progress has yet been made in building the bridge, but negotiations are now under way with regard to the property that will be occupied, the grades necessary, and the requirements of the city under their contract, with the railroad company. We trust that all these arrangements will be satisfactorily made, and the work soon put under contract.

In conclusion, we congratulate the board that so much has been done to ameliorate the condition of the sick, helpless and infirm. We only wish it was more, and our regret is that, under existing laws, we are not able to extend the benefits of the institution to hundreds more, our financial condition admonishes us that we must decrease and diminish, which can only be done by refusing to admit those not coming clearly within the rules.

Religious services have been held during the year, on Sabbath afternoons, in one of the large wards, where the largest portion of the inmates were enabled to hear the gospel preached by clergymen of different denominations, to the comfort and edification of many souls.

Our thanks are due to the clergymen for their labor of love, and to the member of this committee who made the arrangements from week to week, for these services.

[NOTE.—The Executive Committee is composed of the following named gentlemen: Messrs. J. K. Moorhead, William P Weyman, Joseph Albree, Alexander Nimick, Wm. McCreery, J. H. Shoenberger, Isaac Jones, Ormsby Phillips and Wilson Miller.]—ED.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

James Huffman, bankrupt, Green county. Assignee's return of sale of real estate confirmed *nisi*.

Ayers Lynch, bankrupt, Allegheny. Assignee's return of sale of real estate confirmed absolutely.

Staib & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The petition of Wm. A. Rodgers, one of said bankrupts, to be refunded certain money, presented, and same referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

Wettach, Couch & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny. On petition of the assignee presented, an order was made for leave to sell coffins and other personal property at private sale, and to finish and sell coffins in process of manufacture.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Samuel S. Brown *et al.* vs. owners steamtug Wild Duck, previously reported. Jury out.

Kaufman & Bro. vs. James M. Conway; previously reported. Verdict for defendant and balance of $6 47 certified in his favor.

John D. McAfoos vs. H. O. Hukill and George Hodgson; *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for defendant.

Wallace W. Patrick, doing business as R Patrick & Co., vs. John Jennings; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $9,269 55.

David A. Hall vs. J. E. Brown. On trial

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

The jury in the case of Sarah Miller vs. John J. Saint, the breach of promise case, are still unable to agree. The jury asked the Court to discharge them, but Judge Ewing refused to grant the request. One of the jurors was quite ill yesterday afternoon, and a bed was furnished him.

McCune, trustee, vs. A. D. Miller. On petition the Sheriff was granted leave to make return and pay into the court the proceeds of sale and costs.

Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Mary Ann Sampson *et al.* Rule on plaintiff to show cause why the judgment entered in this case should not be stricken from the record.

Peter Mock vs. Adam Reineman, John Koch and Charles Kappel. The plaintiff in this case leased and occupied a house situated at No. 31 Diamond street, in this city, and the defendants pulled down and removed another house immediately adjoining that occupied by the plaintiff. It is claimed that the defendants did not exercise due care and skill in removing the building, and that by such negligence the house occupied by the plaintiff was rendered untenantable, his goods damaged, and he compelled to move out at great loss. Damages are laid at $10,000. On trial.

James Cook vs. A. M. McClure and John McCleary. The plaintiff was passing along one of the streets of the borough of Mc Keesport past a shed owned by the defendants, and used for keeping dressed lumber in. The wind blew two boards off, one of which struck him on the shoulder breaking his shoulder blade. Negligence on the part of the defendants is alleged, and the action is to recover damages. Jury out.

W. H. Mechling, President of the International Bank vs. A. W. Erwin & Co. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for defendant.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

William J. Douglas, indicted for fornix *et cet.* on oath of Maggie Flinn. Defendant pleads *nolo contendere.*

Daniel Wagner, indicted for assault and battery with intent to rob, on oath of Patrick Downey. Guilty.

Joseph Fortner, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of John F. Nichols. Guilty.

William Quarry, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Catharine Scully. Not guilty.

Frank Flannagan, indicted for *fornix et cet.*, on oath of Fannie Taylor. Guilty.

Thomas Gumbert, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Patrick Morad. Defendant pleads *nolo contendere.*

James Miller, indicted for the larceny of a revolver, on oath of James Kernan. Not guilty.

Andrew Noonan, *alias* "Roddy, the Bootblack," indicted for attempt to commit larceny, on oath of Patrick Fay. Guilty, but recommended to the mercy of Court.

Legal Notes.

Wm. Graham, caught in the act of picking a lady's pocket, on Christmas last, was called for trial in the Quarter Session Court, yesterday, and did not answer. His bail was forfeited, and a process issued for his arrest. Detective Dressler thinks Graham was in court when called, and escaped through the connivance of his counsel, as he was not known to the court officers. An individual supposed to be Graham, was seen talking to the attorney soon after, and as soon as he got out of the court room he made off in great haste. It is related of the late Colonel Samuel W. Black, that he "cleared" his first client, in the Criminal Court, in much the same way, but the precedent has never been followed till now.

The Moore-Post libel suit was on trial list in the Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, and was reached during the day. The defendants' counsel announced that they were ready, but counsel for the other side suggested that this being the last day of the present jury, they had expected that the case would go over until Monday, as it was likely to occupy at least two days. The defense stated that they had been waiting for a week and were anxious now to proceed, but the plaintiff's counsel repeated that they would prefer a postponement until Monday, and urged that it was unprecedented to take up a case of such length, at so late an hour on the last day of a jury. Mr. Hampton stated that unless the case was taken up now, he would not agree to proceed before next Thursday, to which Mr. Swartzweider, for the plaintiff, after consultation, assented, and the trial was fixed for that day.

The will of Peter Reymer, late of this city, was filed yesterday morning in the Register's office. It is dated July 16, 1872, and appoints Jacob S. and Philip Reymer, executors.

At an election for officers of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. Pa., James L. Graham was chosen Captain, William J. Hamilton First Lieutenant, and Henry H. Dougherty Second Lieutenant.

A MERCHANT down town sells more of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup than all other medicines together. It surely must be the best remedy for a cough.

Sproul vs. Bloomer.

We were shown the opinion of the Supreme Court in this case yesterday. Tersely worded as it is in regard to Wade Hampton destroying his father's will in order to protect the interests of his brothers and sisters, would, if true, have a parallel in this city, not in the act of a would-be Governor, but a generous hearted little woman. The Supreme Court prefaces their opinion in this case by saying: "In passing upon the questions in issue here, it has been felt to be the duty of this Court to make every intendment the record would permit in favor of Mrs. Bloomer. By her father's will the whole of his estate was vested in her, and she was clothed with an unlimited discretion in settling the fortunes of his other children. The exercise by her of this discretion in the provision made for her brother and sister was most generous and disinterested."

The record shows that Mrs. Bloomer, without being under any obligation to do so, gave her brother and sister more than five hundred thousand dollars.

We are glad to see that our first information in regard to this decision was incorrect, and that the important part of the bill filed by Mrs. Sproul was dismissed by the Court at the cost of the plaintiff, and that Mrs. Bloomer's interests are all protected.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

IT is proposed to teach drawing in the Akron, Ohio, public schools.

THE tipple of Robbins, Lynn & Co. at Milesville, is not destroyed, as reported, but is all right.

This Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says when a Pittsburgh inebriate is reclaimed and reposes sweetly in soberness they call it being in the arms of Murphy.

JOHN STRAIN, a baggage master on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad and resident of Sampson street, received a severe injury at Bellair on Thursday, by a fall on the ice.

Two boys named John Woods and Thomas McGinnis were arrested in the Allegheny market yes erday on the charge of stealing a pocketbook from a lady. They were held for trial.

THE time approaches when a fellow buys for his chum's sister a highly ornamental valentine, the great center of attraction of which is a picture of the fabled boy who has decidedly more wings than overcoat.

On Thursday evening an Irishwoman on her way to McKeesport from this city gave birth to an infant, on a train on the Connellsville road. Conductor Tynest stopped the train at Braddocks and mother and child were cared for as well as possible.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, who is mentioned elsewhere as being in the Allegheny lockup on a charge of counterfeiting money, was committed in default of $2,000 for a hearing at two o'clock this afternoon before United States Commissioner McCandless.

WILLIAM REED, a lad residing in the East End, was seriously injured while coasting, on Thursday evening. He ran against a passing horse and the animal fell upon the boy, inflicting very dangerous injuries. He was carried to his home in the neighborhood.

LOCK No. 3 on the Monongahela river is badly damaged by the late flood and heavy ice. The upper gates are swept out and the lower ones badly broken. There is no way as yet to water, they will be able to lock boats there, but with the best of success not sooner than a week hence.

TWO MEN named Pat Burke and Joseph Malarky were arrested in Allegheny yesterday by Officer Blakely, as suspicious persons. They had two good overcoats and two umbrellas in their possession. The officer who made the arrest claims that he has evidence to show that the articles mentioned were stolen. The accused were locked up for a hearing.

Two robberies were perpetrated yesterday morning in Lawrenceville. Store and coal office was forced open and the desk and drawers ransacked and papers taken. Two coats, a saw and various articles were also stolen. The other establishment robbed was the tobacco store on the corner of Butler and Center streets. The rascals cut a hole in the front glass and entered the store, which they completely cleaned out of its stock of tobacco and cigars.

THE people of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, are considerably excited over a prospective revival of good times, which is to be brought about by a new manufacturing enterprise. The large rail mill which has long been lying idle has, it is said, been purchased by a party of Eastern capitalists, who intend to convert it into a Bessemer steel works. The stoppage of these works caused a good deal of suffering among the poorer class in that neighborhood.

A CHARGE of selling unwholesome meat is alleged before Squire Smith by Sarah Orrison against Theodore Bellstein and August Schmitbaugh, the former of whom is alleged to have sold a hog to the prosecutrix, from the eating of which herself and family became sick. It transpired that Meat Inspector Drexler had seen the pork, and warned Bellstein not to sell it, but the latter said it belonged to Schmitbaugh, who lives in Ross township, and who had commissioned him to dispose of it. The case will be heard to-day.

THE boys of Lawrenceville have been in the habit lately of coasting on Liberty avenue, which resulted on Thursday in a serious accident. A sled, with two boys or young men on it, ran against a horse attached to a cart. The horse fell upon the boys, injuring severely one of them. William Reed. The horse was hurt badly, too. Deputy Mayor King, at the solicitation of some of the citizens in the neighborhood, sent his officers and had three of the larger boys who were coasting, arrested. One was fined and set at liberty, and two were sent to jail for five days.

Leg Broken.

John Golden, a driver in the employ of the Clinton mills, was run over yesterday by a heavy wagon, and suffered the breaking of one of his legs. He was walking along side of the wagon, near the Point, when his slipped and fell under the wheel. He was taken to his home, on the South Side, where Dr. Donnelly attended him.

After the Holidays—Pianos and Organs.

One of the strangest features of business this winter has been the extraordinary amount of sales made by Hamilton's Music House during the Holidays, being *over* $20,000 *during December alone.* To give our readers an idea of this it is only necessary to state that the average monthly business of one of the oldest and largest houses in Pittsburgh for last year was between $7,000 and $8,000 per month, showing Hamilton's trade during the month of December to have been about *three times* the usual average of other music houses. But the most remarkable feature is the fact that ever since January 1st his trade has been right along, far in excess of the usual January trade. This has two very favorable features about it. First, very favorable to Mr. Hamilton, as proves conclusively that he has *the goods,* because in such times as these the real, genuine, first-class goods, with merit apparent, as well as to back them up in tone, touch, quality, finish and genuine reputation, are necessary to sell pianos and organs, and it also shows very conclusively that he does not want to get war prices, but is satisfied with a reasonable profit on his goods. But this has always been Mr. Hamilton's rule, and, indeed, this fact, with the other noted fact, viz., that the very best quality of goods that the market affords, are the secrets of Mr. Hamilton's wonderful success, and what has kept him busy while others are idle. But the feature of greatest interest is the evident fact that people are having a degree of confidence in the speedy return of better times, when they will buy such valuable, costly goods as the DECKER PIANOS and ESTEY ORGANS are known to be. But the best are always the cheapest, and a call at Mr. Hamilton's, 57 Fifth avenue, will convince you that absolute safety is had in buying either a Decker or Estey, while lowest prices and most accommodating terms are the rule at his establishment.

Gospel Hymns No. 2,

By Sankey and Bliss, just received by S. A. CLARKE & Co., 115 Wood street, near Fifth avenue.

Persons Visiting Boston,

either on business or pleasure, cannot find better accommodations than at that long established and popular first class hotel, the "American," on Hanover street. It is located in the center of the city, and convenient to all points of interest.

The Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., sustained its well-merited reputation, and, if possible, earned greater, with its patrons, during the "Centennial Exhibition."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

W. J. France's

unequaled home made mince meat at No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh. TTHS

Ladies' Oyster Saloon.

Mr. George E. Reineman, No. 127 Wood street, has opened a ladies' saloon for oyster shell oysters. All the appointments of this saloon are first class, and ladies visiting this establishment can rely on receiving the most polite attention.

It is gratifying to learn, through Major Powell, the Indian explorer, that the old folk-lore of the nomanic tribes of the West is to be studied henceforth from the point of interpretation as folk-lore simply. The attempt to find in the fables relics of ancient religious beliefs has failed, he thinks, and the new idea is the correct one. His account of the differentiation of the ides of a personal, moral God is also very important, if true, in its conclusions, and the subject is certainly worthy the investigation of scholars of Indian language and history. But he says that the current belief of the nomadic Indian is, that formerly the gods and men talked together; that men have by there degeneracy lost the power to talk with the gods, though the gods can still understand human speech; that a few priests, who can attain a high degree of ecstacy, can still talk with the gods, and that the gods do still faintly reveal themselves to man in dreams and visions. This is an important statement, and it is exactly the reason many give for believing that savagism is a step in degeneracy rather than a feature of progress towards civilization. If there has been evolution, whence comes the idea of degeneracy from past excellence? Whence comes the tradition of bygone converce with the gods lost by men's degeneracy? Whence is the belief that the gods can still understand the speech of men? It seems, from the brief presentation of the case he could give in a short time, that the facts and the theory need a reconciliation.

A Plea for the People's English.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

A revival in belles-letters-is in requisition. Anglo-American speech awaits a new era—an era of improvement and better understanding; such an awakening as shall comport with the century period of our history. Renewal of speech-culture would give suitable impulse to the literature and æsthetics of the second century. The past has been devoted to material development, while physical growth has set the stakes of a majestic progress. The intellectual has not been ignored, nor the beautiful lost to American taste, but our technical advancement has been with the strides of a young giant, to a laudable eminence, and our culture has received its contour from the realities engrossing every element of public attention. Utility has claimed our genius and present amusement directed our literature. The marks of the rough-hewing remain upon all our work, awaiting the finer touches of more artistic workmen. Superior advantages demand higher excellence. Ho! for the coming artisan.

Fundamental to the shaping in beauty or grace of any work, is its clear embodiment in speech, or word-thought as an actual or living form of idea. Hence the need of revival or refining of spoken and written language as the basis of true art, pure literature and genuine national nobility. Since the crown of sovereignty sits upon the people's brow, their dignity of place should be readily recognizable in their intelligent speech, be it ever so simple and limited in range of words. Correct speech should be a mark of royalty more appreciable by an American than the small hand and dimpled knuckles of a Bourbon by a Frenchman or Spaniard.

But what are the facts? The great mass of people do not express their most common-place ideas in good English and are quite unable to master the orthography, euphony and definition of the small vocabulary of about five hundred words in ordinary use. Under our present system of education this need not long remain a fact, but for the indifference of the people, to indicate an appreciable distinction between the correct and inaccurate, between the learned and unlearned, between the competent and the pretending. The teacher who spends time, money and vigor in the attainment of a scrupulous professional ability is often superseded, for the consideration of a few dollars, by one whose presumption makes up his sufficiency without the expenditure of either time, money or brains. And the preacher who knows nothing critically of language proposes himself as a medium of instruction to the people; and by a species of bravery that rarely attends learning, pushes himself up by the side of the learned scholar, the profound thinker and correct theologian, gaining access, too frequently, to the public ear by the very flippancy and pertness of a glib tongue rattling out tawdry eloquence, with the air of an auctioneer. We do not charge that this manifest profanation of the sacred rostrum is supported continuously. Granted, the shallow braided bravado soon empties himself and is off for other impositions. But the impress of his errors, his chief hold upon the public mind, is left behind to rest like a foul blot which may not be erased wholly by accurate and graceful teachers.

Not only in the high functions of the minister and teacher should accuracy and thoroughness be required and appreciated, but also in all public speakers and writers. So long as there is no distinction, or very little, between the competent and unqualified, there is small inducement for the expenditure and effort necessary to efficiency and accuracy in all departments of public instruction.

One other cause of deterioration in common speech is the constant ingress of foreign population, whose broken efforts at English are repeated first in merriment and mimicry and afterward the force of habit stamps upon our vernacular an unseemly amalgamation, whereas all valuable foreign elements might be readily angelicised by our own superior impress. It is a want of proper national pride and respect for the mother tongue which surrenders the smooth resonant English for those harsh words and slang phrases of mixed speech which are so commonly blurted by stump speakers and the illiterate professionals. Speech-culture is not only fundamental to the highest refinement and good taste, but contributes to the everness of national distinction. It may not be necessary to introduce in illustration the ancient Greeks, who attained perhaps the highest known degree of euphony. So universal was their speech-culture that even the slave was versed in the phonetic beauties of his tongue. The Greeks' speech was a living art which found expression, not only upon the material tablets of structural order but also in ideal forms as bright and fair as Aurora's glow. The ardors of patriotism and the elements of virtue and beauty were the chief sources of their inspiration, whence descended streams of thought, down the lapse of centuries in undulating waves of euphony that echo in the ears of to-day as if fresh from the Pentelican hills and high-lofted Parnassus. The same fountains of thought from which they poured out such inexhaustable beakers of joy-giving art, are open to us to-day—patriotism, virtue, beauty; the first strengthened by liberty, the second sanctioned by revelation and the last heightened by science. And with all we have the pure, chaste, illimitable Anglo-American language, capable of transferring thought along the whole range of emotion, sense and imagination; the most flexible, obedient and delicate language known for the expression of mental and physical ideas.

The correlation of mind and matter—two elements of æsthetics—is therefore more easily indicated by means of the English than any other language, and hence more easily understood. The harmonious correspondence between every state of the mind and some appearance, or movement, or combination, or sound or animate or inanimate nature, may find expression in